

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

MAY 29, 1907

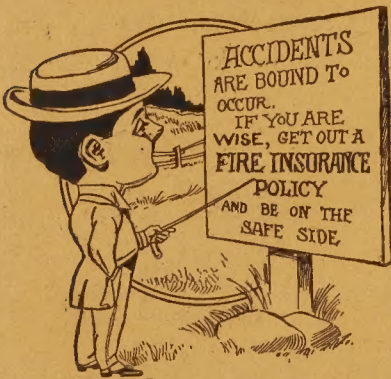
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

OL. XLII, NO. 766

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Amount of insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1906 - - - - \$17,447,679.00
Assets over Liabilities - - - - - 224,096.56

The Number of Farmers Insured December 31st, 1906, over 15,248

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(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

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(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.

GENERAL OFFICES.

14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Branches at London, Ont. and Calgary, Alta.

BRITISH AGENCY—W. W. CHAPMAN, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W. C., London, Eng.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. In the United States, \$2.50 per year in advance. All other countries, \$3.00.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 15 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.

REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Express or P. O. Money Order or Registered letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.

WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned if accompanied by postage.

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LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.

Address all communications to

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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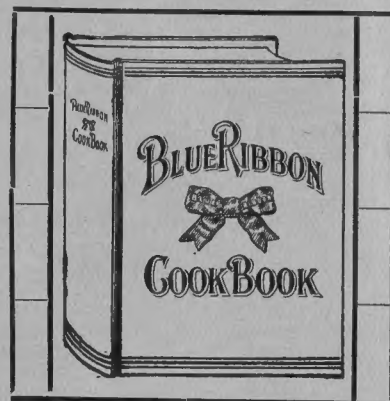
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The price puts it within the reach of all. A good cook book is a necessity—not a luxury.

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Or if you are already a subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, send us the name of ONE new balance of the year subscriber, at the special price of **75c**, and we will mail you the Cook Book, postpaid.

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They Turn Easier
They Last Longer
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USE

CARNEFAC Stock Food

FOR THAT THIN HORSE

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The Manitoba Farmers'
Mutual Hail Insurance Co.

Dear Sir:—

I am in receipt of your favor of the 30th ult., inclosing cheque for \$100.00 in part payment of damage to my crop from hail.

I have to thank your company for the satisfactory adjustment of the loss and for the prompt businesslike manner of the settlement. I am more particularly pleased as the matter was adjusted during my absence from home. I will have much pleasure in recommending my friends to insure in The Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Company.

Yours very truly,
(Sgd.) DUNCAN McEWEN**286 Loss Claims Paid in full by this Company Last Year, Amounting to \$51,485.47.**

RATE OF ASSESSMENT LAST YEAR, 14 CENTS PER ACRE

\$2,700,000

INSURANCE NOW IN FORCE

Assets, \$121,000

Which includes available revenue for 1907, on Insurance in force.

The Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Company

W. C. GRAHAM, Manager - Box 513, WINNIPEG

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POULTRY

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The Story of the Plants.—GRANT ALLEN, 213 pages	45
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Farm Buildings	2 15
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FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG Limited, Winnipeg, Man.



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Get a De Laval Separator

and produce, in comfort, two pounds of butter from the same source, which, with drudgery, yields one to-day. Don't have cows around simply as part of the farm picture: make them work for you.

The De Laval lasts a lifetime, and is exclusively used in creameries and model dairies.

The De Laval Separator Co.

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

ROBSON

THE CREAM OF THE

KOOTENAY

Messrs. McDermid & McHardy,
Nelson, B. C.

Robson, B. C., 22-4-07

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I bought a lot from you 1st Jan., 1907, not seeing it until I moved on it 27th March. I wish to state the quality of soil, and the location of the property far surpasses my greatest expectations. I have lived on the prairie for twenty years, in southeastern Saskatchewan. I travelled over a considerable portion of B. C. before locating here. People on the prairie imagine living in the Rockies means obtaining a very short glimpse of the sun during the daytime. In fact, according to their ideas, the length of time it takes the sun to traverse the space from behind one mountain until it hides itself in obscurity behind the next, is all the sunshine we are entitled to. I was agreeably surprised myself to find we have just as bright sunny days here at Robson as we had on the Prairie.

People in the East, who are intending moving to some other part of the country, where they can enjoy a more favorable climate, and surroundings, would save themselves a great deal of expense and travel, if they would come to Robson. After they had thoroughly examined the property and the location, they would undoubtedly conclude, "They could not possibly wish a better place to live."

I find all prices for produce and the general description of the property exactly as stated in advertising matter, and not in the least exaggerated.

Yours sincerely

(Signed) H. Hedley.

Let Us Select a Robson Lot for You.

Illustrated Booklet Free on application.

McDermid & McHardy, NELSON, B. C.

MENTION THIS PAPER

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Three declarations of profit have been made. The first gave a dividend of \$50 per \$1,000 — the full estimate made. The second gave \$75 per \$1,000. The third dividend, being paid this year, gives \$100 per \$1,000, just double the first dividend and estimate.

Ask for rates at your own age. Remember — there is no substitute for the protection of Life Insurance.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Head Office - - - WINNIPEG

Ask for the leaflet "Our Savings"

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...FOR...

HOUSES

Barns

Wagons

Carriages

Your local dealer handles them

See that all Packages bear our name

SHINGLE STAINS

(Creosote)

The best is always the cheapest in the long run. You cannot go wrong if you follow above direction, which is a *guarantee of quality*. Write for color cards or any information you require.

The Canada Paint Co.

Limited

WINNIPEG, Man.

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have stood the test of time. Thousands of users are continually voicing their entire satisfaction. Thousands of users of other pumps would marvel at the superiority and reliability of Florence Wood Pumps if they **only knew**. Let us tell you all about them. Write us to-day.

SAVES LABOR AND MAKES MONEY

Melotte Cream Separators have no equal for Simplicity, Efficiency, Durability and light running.

Melotte Separators save time, labor, space, utensils, ice and water. All users of Melottes declare Absolute Satisfaction. Write us to-day and learn all about this Labor Saving Machine.

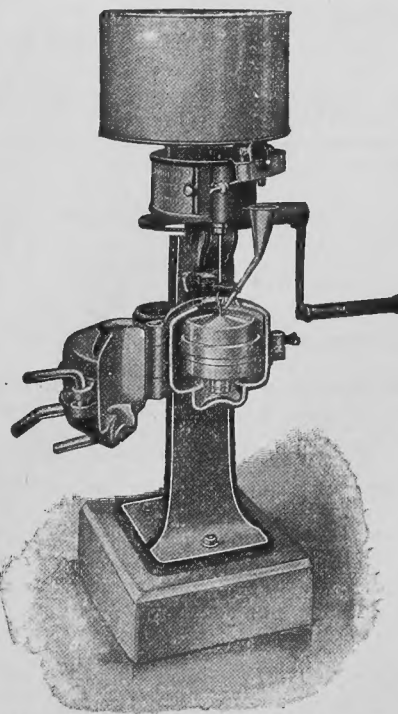
Melotte Cream Separator Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

W. ANTLIFF, Manager

Agents for Ideal Gasoline Engines.



Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

May 29, 1907.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII, No. 22

EDITORIAL

Improving Things for the New Comers

In the Great Lone Land known formerly as the Northwest, now the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the great needs of the settlers and newcomers are means of communication with the outside; such including railroads, telephones, a mail service, roads and bridges. The first and third are more or less the affair of the Dominion Government; the other two, provincial matters, but none the less important. It seems to us that the provincial authorities might well devote more of their capital and surplus energies to the settlers going out into the virgin wilds, fifty, sixty and a hundred miles from railroad, their base of supplies and medical assistance, by building out into these districts a few trunk telephones line with stations every four or five miles. The expense would not be burdensome to the province and should not be objected to by the well-settled districts adjacent to the comforts and conveniences of civilization. One can hardly imagine the pain and anguish which might be saved by telephone lines as suggested, radiating from a few centers such as Medicine Hat, Lacombe, Edmonton, Hanley, Saskatoon, Moosejaw, etc., in the direction of the districts now being, and to be, settled up. Unfortunately the move to provide such facilities is generally confined to those districts which could get along without for a time, or else comes too late to do the most good. Take for instance the Goose Lake district in Saskatchewan, fifty to a hundred miles from anywhere, and with an apology for a mail service. Just to be specific, out from Hanley is staged the mail, once a week to Rudy, and distributed from there to other points thirty or more miles further on. At present the stage carries as big a load as can be taken, and with the present rate of ingress of settlers will not be able to carry it all, but up to date we have not heard of the Postal Department asking for tenders for a bi-weekly service which is needed now. Nothing helps to damn a country more quickly than a poor mail and railroad service, as the past six months has abundantly proven by the immigration statistics from the U.S., which show already a falling off of four or five thousand in the first four months of the year. One railroad in the West fell down badly because it seemed to lack capital, in the form of money and managerial ability, but the Government has not that excuse for its mail service. Another instance of some post office methods: The writer was on a C.N.R. train at Dundurn, side-tracked, awaiting the north bound train. Between the tracks was water up to the knees, and yet the sapient postal mail clerks on the northbound train, whose negligence had resulted in two bags of mail being brought a station or so too far north, with imbecile grin, gaily rolled the two sacks out into the water, for the south bound mail clerk to get. Is it any wonder that settlers are put to worry on account of non-delivery of mail. The climate has been blamed for much, the past winter for more, but it seems to us unjustly so, and it is disheartening to see the splendid work of the Immigration Department and the endurance and patience of settlers from Great Britain and the U. S. wasted or nullified by lack of efficiency or foresight in railroad and post office circles.

Commercial Sunshine

The man who sells grain or stock or hay from his farm reduces by a given amount the capital stock of his business. The man who sells butter from his farm parts with nothing that might have been retained with advantage to his soil.

Butter in its final analysis is nothing more than crystallized sunshine, water and air and in the manufacture of this product tons of inert unavailable plant food are rendered available for crops by the processes of bovine digestion. This is the secret of the fact that a man who keeps cows generally has money to spend whether or not butter is a high price, for he sells nothing of his estate and gets something because the sun shines and grass grows and his cows make his land more fit to grow crops.

Dairying is a highly specialized branch of farming. It is only adopted where people are of superior intelligence and is a mark of efficiency in farming wherever it predominates over other vocations. The dairy cow is a delicate mechanism. Milk is a very perishable product; it is full of potentialities to please the palate or disgust the taste. Dairy machinery is amongst the most intricate but simple of the devices of modern mechanics, and the marketing of dairy products require the exercise of the keenest commercial instinct and the best salesmanship ability.

Naturally dairying is not at once followed extensively by pioneers, but its early adoption marks a progressive community. Its pursuit demands commercial interests and the adoption of co-operative methods and in it is found the solution of many of the problems that vex students of rural economics.

Dairying is one of those industries that to flourish requires a fairly dense population and expanding markets. The population is necessary to provide labor, for a dairy farm supports more people to the acre than probably any other system of farming and markets must be reasonably near to eliminate competition.

In Western Canada there are immense stretches of country that are eminently adapted to dairying on account of their rich pastures, increasing population of a laboring sort, and facilities for access to larger centers for markets. Dairying is coming into vogue in these districts for the reasons mentioned, but in order that the industry grow steadily in favor it is important that it be made as profitable as it is possible for it to be. To this end we publish on another page personal experiences of men who have been engaged in increasing the productiveness of their cows. The recital of these experiences we believe will point the way to others by which they can make what cows they keep yield a larger income and having evidence of what a selected herd will do, more cows will be kept and dairying will take its place along with the most profitable branches of farming in Western Canada.

The Beef Commission

The laudable attempt of Alberta's Minister of Agriculture to do something to help one of the greatest industries of his province, the trade in beef cattle, does not seem to be taken seriously by many of the stockmen out in the foothills country. Unfortunately the Commission has such limited powers that is shorn of any authority to begin with and we have frequently heard the question asked, "What can it do?"

In the first place a commission of this kind should have been a Dominion rather than a provincial affair, and it could then have made a thorough attempt to investigate. Second, the personnel of the Commission, although made up of most estimable gentlemen, is not a composition of men at all well acquainted with the cattle trade. Again, on the second, and we must admit wiser thought, Saskatchewan and British Columbia decided to stay out, so that the commission is now narrowed down to two provinces, and it is very doubtful if results will be obtained worth the expenditure. Then again the trend of beef prices is upward and people do not enthuse over such investigations unless the grievance is present and recent.

Reducing Expenses, Mental or

The scheme of Government ownership and operation outlined by the conference of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is a fascination about it which grows more extended study. One has only to turn himself to the theory of Government ownership of utilities and all the difficulties in connection with the elevator problem and many of those in the marketing of grain will disappear. The wheat grown in Western Canada is under many handicaps in reaching the world's markets. Our country is far inland, the standard of living of the producers is high, our seasons are short, and so far, excepting for some work that has been done in seed selecting and breeding, there is very little in our methods of farming that gives us any advantage over countries where labor is cheaper and ocean ports more easily available. The aim should therefore be to evolve a system of marketing and storing that will reduce the cost of these operations to the minimum by removing costly competition and excessive charges for services, all of which eventually comes out of the crop. From the very nature of things our position as a wheat producing country, and that is really what our land is most adapted to, can only be maintained in two ways—saving in the handling of our wheat or by the producers sacrificing many of their comforts in life. The former is feasible, the latter intolerable. The subject is one of universal interest. The tendency in modern economic arrangements is to give the man who does the manual labor more of it to do for less compensation and to the man who does the mental or clerical work less to do with an increasing compensation. The tendency is to be deplored. There should be a judicious mixing of the mental and manual, but this mixing will have to be done by those who now have the most manual labor; the others cannot be expected to favor it.

Utilising Coarse Grains

The opinion is general throughout the country that the proportion of coarse grains to wheat will be greater this year than at any other time in the past. Barley and oats will constitute the greater increase and barley and oats are essentially stock foods. Through stock these grains reach their greatest value and without stock it is easy to glut the market with them. The aim, therefore, should be to raise pigs, and when possible get control of young cattle to be carried over next winter. Hog values show no sign of diminishing and cattle prices have every indication of having passed their low level.

We are not advocating this policy now because cattle and hogs are bringing good money. We have always preached stock feeding as an adjunct to farming and the past year or two have referred to it time and again, and are glad to note now how stock raisers are having an innings. Readers will have noticed the description of the methods of certain feeders up Yorkton way in our May 15th issue and will also have noticed the letters from raisers of hogs, on how they manage to raise large litters. The gist of these articles is that one does not require expensive and elaborate buildings before embarking in stock feeding and raising, but so long as shelter from the wind can be provided, either natural or artificial, and rough grain grown to feed such stock, the greatest essentials in feeding have been secured.

The time between seeding and summer-fallowing and between fallowing and harvest will probably be short this summer, but there will doubtless be many who will snatch time to build pole sheds over which straw can be threshed which will furnish as much shelter as full grown cattle require or where hogs can feed and grow as well as though they were protected by stone walls and board roof.

No More Bucket Shop Deals for Awhile.

The man recently before the courts in Manitoba charged with running a bucket shop and thereby defrauding his customers, has been allowed, on making restitution, to go to a more salubrious climate, south of the international boundary, the atmosphere of Canadian justice being rather too bracing for the gentleman in question. It may be questioned whether it would not have been better to have given him a post-graduate course in a Canadian jail, in which his victims might have gone short and the cost been put to expense to finish the prosecution and pay for his stay *en pension* at His Majesty's expense. It will be a useful lesson to many to know that these infamous get-rich-quick schemes are not looked upon with favor by the people of our Canadian citizens, and it is to be hoped that the lesson will not soon fade from the memory of many would-be market riggers and speculators. The toll taken from many a little Western town the last five years has been pretty heavy. Even some farmers have played with the fire and been burned and have had to resort to the pitiful necessity of lying to explain to wife and family how that in spite of a good crop and fair prices the financial stringency in the home has been so acute. The only permanent enjoyable method of making money is by working for it by honorable means.

It is fair and pertinent to enquire as to the motives that allow a department of justice to let loose a man, practically a self-confessed criminal, to go unpunished. The inference is that some person or persons in authority may have been more or less implicated and that it is not considered advisable or expedient by the powers that be that the whole truth should be revealed, or that it should be known who of those in high places expected to participate in the stealings. It is a sorry commentary on the administration of British justice in Western Canada that such moral callousness should be exhibited. The accused showed considerable strategy in his defence, especially in the institution of a libel suit against one of the newspapers of the city, and as a consequence the whole matter is to be hushed up for the sake of the accomplices of the main culprit, who is allowed to go free. The handling of the bucket shop prosecution by the Government is a disgrace to Western Canada and it augurs badly for Manitoba if the Government can be induced or consider it necessary on the ground of expediency, to wink at deliberate infractions of the law.

HORSE

Our Scottish Letter.

CLYDESDALE REGISTRATION.

The resolution of the Canadian Clydesdale Association to make the registration rules for imported stock in their organization the same as those in the American Clydesdale Association has fallen like a bombshell into the Clydesdale camp. Nothing so sudden was anticipated, and the fact that the rule comes into force on 1st June, leaves the horse-breeder little time for setting his house in order. While I do not at all blame your association for putting an embargo on the importation of fillies with short pedigrees, I scarcely think Canadian buyers rightly appreciate the situation. No doubt all Clydesdales in this country should now be registered. The Studbook has been in existence for thirty years. Its thirtieth volume is now opened, yet too many exported fillies and colts have only the bare three crosses which qualify for registration. The Canadian buyer may be forgiven if he thinks this hardly good enough, and no one here who values registration will quarrel with your people for saying this sort of thing must end. Had breeders given attention to registration since the Studbook was instituted in 1878, there would now have been few Clydesdales in Great Britain with fewer than six registered crosses. As things are, the majority have the six crosses, or at least five, and are therefore quite fit to show a pedigree with registered dam and grandam.

But where your people err is in supposing that a pedigree is in any way enhanced by insisting on the mere technicality of a numbered dam and grandam. A concrete case is that of the celebrated champion horse Baron's Pride (9122).

A Canadian gentlemen wrote to me recently that under this new rule Baron's Pride would be ineligible for the Canadian Studbook, and therefore could not be imported. The reason for this belief on his part is that in the entry of Sir Everard (5353), the sire of Baron's Pride, his dam has no number. This is perfectly true, but the futility of the whole theory is admirably demonstrated by the subsequent history of his pedigree. Although the dam of Sir Everard was not registered and numbered when he was entered in volume IX., she is registered and numbered as Rosie of Killellan (7437) in volume XI., page 376. Anyone who chooses to compare the two entries will see that the numbering of Rosie has made the pedigree neither better nor worse. It is the same pedigree in both volumes (subject to correction of a clerical error in the number of London Prince, which should be 472 and not 428). No doubt a pedigree looks much better on paper when the dam and grandam are shown with numbers, but I am at present dealing not with appearances, but with realities. The blood constituents cannot be altered or made better or worse by the numbering of the dams.

The mistake made by all breeders who are new to the trade is to suppose that the absence of a pedigree record of necessity means the absence of pure breeding and individual merit. In a country where the breeding of draft horses starts from mating a scrub pony mare with a Clydesdale sire it would be so, but in a country like Scotland, in which Clydesdales have been bred on draft horse lines for at least a century and a half, it is entirely different. On account of the careless way in which many home breeders have dealt with registration, it is quite a possible thing that an animal of excellent pedigree may have a short pedigree record. There is a considerable difference between the record of a pedigree and the constitution of a pedigree. The foreign or colonial buyer is, however, quite right to insist on having the record, and I, for one, do not regret that the Canadian Association has said the importation of the short-pedigreed filly must cease.

The export trade has been very brisk since the beginning of the year. Every week shipments of fillies, and also of colts, although in much fewer numbers, have been made. I cannot now take up space with details of all the shipments made in March and April, but the quality in the main has been quite satisfactory. Trade at home is also brisk. The great horse Everlasting (4331) was hired on March 8th for the season of 1908 by the Fyvie & Strathbogie breeders in Aberdeenshire.

The Clydesdale Horse Society means to encourage the Canadian export trade. It has resolved to present two gold medals for competition at the following shows or fairs in Canada in 1907: Quebec, Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Regina and New Westminster. Each of these medals costs the parent society \$25, and is inscribed with the particulars of the winning animal and his or her owners. The medals may be competed for by all animals registered in the home Clydesdale Studbook or in the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook. I am glad to learn that already these medals have been competed for and won at the Regina Spring Show, where there seems to have been quite a praiseworthy entry. Mr. W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask., deserves great credit for the superior class of stock imported by him. He does nothing by halves, and deserves to succeed.

At home we have got past two of the spring shows, those of Aberdeen and Kilmarnock. Fully a month intervened between them. The championship of the Clydesdale breed at Kilmarnock was secured by Mr. Taylor's big, solid, massive 3-year-old horse, Sir Spencer, by the same owner's own horse, Sir Hugo. The reserve was the first 3-year-old mare, Minnewawa, got by Hiawatha, out of a Baron's Pride mother, the beautiful prize mare, White Heather. The family prize was won by Royal favorite, second in this competition going to Revelanta. In the championship competition among the females, all the first prize winners competed, the first yearling being got by Royal Favorite, the first 2-year-old and the first yeld mare by Baron's Pride, the first 3-year-old by Hiawatha, and the first brood mare by Montrave Ronald. The 3-year-old got the honor. The most successful exhibitor was Mr. J. Ernest Kerr, of Harviestown, Dollar, who owned the first brood mare and the first two-year-old filly. The first three-year-old and champion female is owned by Mr. Stephen Mitchell, of Boquhan, Kippin, who has built up

a splendid stud of Clydesdales and a first-rate herd of Shorthorn cattle. Mr. H. B. Marshall, of Rachan, Peebles, owns the first yeld mare, Mimosa, and the first yearling filly is the property of Mr. James Calder, Ledland, Kinrose.

AYRSHIRE RECORDS.

Ayrshires are receiving increasing attention in this country. The show at Kilmarnock was carried out under depressing weather conditions, rain falling very heavily all day, yet the exhibition of Ayrshires was one of the best seen for a time. The commercial, big dairy type is coming into more and more favor, and good results are flowing from the movement in favor of milk records. At Fenwick, in the uplands of Ayrshire, where milk records have been established for a longer period than in any other parish in Ayrshire, there was last week a record entry of cows of the dairy stamp having an authentic milk record. We are gradually getting down to business in this respect, and the publication of the H. & A. S. Records for the season of 1906 will stimulate interest in this most fruitful subject.

The day is passing when in Scotland a cow is valued for her appearance only. It must be proved that she is profitable in the dairy, and an increasing number of herds in which records are kept can now be found. The champion Ayrshire at Kilmarnock was owned by Mr. James Murray, The Muir Cummock, and very fine cattle were exhibited by the brothers McAlister, who farm in the Island of Bute, and at Ardym, in Argyleshire.

A big fight is going forward here in connection with a bill which the Government has introduced to put down the fraudulent sale of butter. The bill contains many excellent provisions, but its whole value is grievously lessened by a proposal to permit the sale of a product called milk-blended butter, containing permissible moisture up to 24 per cent. The bill provides that pure butter and genuine margarine shall not contain more than 16 per cent moisture, but the man who is engaged in faking genuine dry Colonial or Siberian butter so that it may contain 24 per cent moisture is protected and his nefarious business legalized, provided he sells his milk-blended butter under a fancy name approved by the Board of Agriculture, of which name butter formed no part. The farmers of Scotland are opposed to this proposal, and have roundly condemned it. The farmers of England, so far as represented by the Chamber of Agriculture, are divided in opinion. The Government appears to have been "nobbled" by the makers of sophisticated butter, and the result is this proposal to legalize a trade engaged in faking butter with moisture, which moisture is sold to the public at 14d., or 28 cents per pound! It is not often such an astonishing travesty in the way of projected legislation is seen as this butter bill. Politics are a very queer game, and little is made by depending on politicians for help in promoting honest trade and commerce. We don't think much of American politics, but it is evident that we can nearly equal them in this country.

SCOTLAND YET.

[The change referred to in the above letter were discussed at a meeting of the executive of the Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association held in Toronto on the 23rd inst., particulars of which we shall note again.—Ed.]

Enrolment Protects Scrubs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice the discussion going on anent the enrolment of stallions and feel like adding my opinions. I may say that purebred stallions are not worth much in this district, east of Didsbury, because although this country is well settled the settlers do not care anything for purebred horses, cattle or swine. A large number of stallions are kept here by settlers which cost them \$100 to about \$300 each. The Alberta Government is issuing certificates for all these stallions showing what class of animals they are. The object of giving these certificates is to protect the farmers and owners of purebred stock, but the stallioners take advantage of these certificates and make the settlers believe that their stallions are just as well registered at the Department, and that they have just as much right to use these stallions as the purebred and more expensive stallions. If the Alberta Government wants to protect the horse breeding industry they should not protect all these scrub animals for breeding purposes. I may say that our stallion cost \$3,600.00; we

charge \$12.00 to insure a foal, but we can hardly get any mares because there are so many scrub stallions around here for which they only charge from \$3.00 to \$7.00 for a sure colt, and as the farmers want to save money and the scrub stallions have certificates from the Department as well as the purebreds, they prefer to take the cheaper class.

Alta.

KLAAS PETERS.

Wants Percheron Records

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I see in your issue of May 8th, page 693, an article on Percheron registry, signed G. H. Greig. We are very much interested in this matter and it has been our intention for some time to take hold of it. We would favor two associations, one for the West and one for the East, but the registration to be done at Ottawa under the Dominion Registration Office. We have several head to register at present, which we will hold back if there is a prospect of getting a record shortly. We will look for a reply from you or Mr. Greig.

Calgary.

E. J. Wigle.

Mr. G. H. Greig is the Deputy Live Stock Commissioner for Canada, with headquarters in Winnipeg, and concerns himself chiefly for the interests of breeders of purebred stock in the West. We think there is no doubt but what a Canadian record for Percherons will be established, but as it would take some time to organize an association and arrange to compile pedigrees, we should not advise any one to neglect registering eligible horses in the American books, as it is probable that a Canadian registry would have to be compiled largely from records of horses registered in the States. If the Percheron breeders and dealers in Canada want a record it is their duty to agitate for it through the press and with the Live Stock Commissioner's Branch.

Fitting Horses for the Spring Market or Spring Show.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In regard to fitting horses, no attempt will be made in this article, to make any observations regarding the fitting of stallions, but rather to the preparation of heavy and light horses for the spring market or spring show. That the early spring market is a good one is evinced by the good prices which are obtained at that season of the year, owing to the opening up of building enterprises in towns and cities, the seeding operations of the farmer, and the unfit condition of the range horses at that particular time.

The result to be attained is to have the horses well broken and well mannered, in good flesh, with sleek coats and high spirits, and at the same time preserve that good quality of feet and flat, flinty bone and clean locks which are characteristic of show-yard winners. In order to accomplish this result they should be thoroughly broken the summer preceding. Then the fitting may be divided into two parts: The first, the fattening period—in which the animal spends much of his time running out for exercise in a sheltered enclosure; the second, the finishing period, in which he may be more closely confined in a comfortable stable to shed his coat.

During the fattening period they may run in a paddock, where they are sheltered from the wind. It is better still to have a shed in which to lie in a dry place when it is wet or snowy without. It is the experience of many that even when such shelter is provided, the horses will not go in of their own accord no matter how rough the weather may be. If they are put in, it is important to see that their quarters are cool enough to avoid sweating, as very unfavorable results would follow when put out into the cold again. By thus letting them run out almost continuously, they will thrive well, and may be fed liberally so as to fatten quickly without danger of doing injury to their legs, or causing indigestion. Green oat sheaves well cured are of the cheapest of feeds, and from one and a half to two sheaves per day, with all the chopped oats and good hay they clean-up well, give good results. It is important to water regularly and never less frequently than twice per day. With this treatment from the 1st of November they should be in fair condition by January, when they may be put into the stable for finishing at the first cold snap in the New Year.

Now comes the critical period, and it is here where the horseman's skill is put to a test. Just how best to balance the amount and quality of

exercise, feed and confinement in order to keep them thrifty, is more a matter of the animals' individuality than of a hard and fast rule. Suffice it to say that bran and flax seed as a part of the ration aid in keeping them healthful and thus encourage early shedding and a sleek coat. In order to have the coat shed as early as possible a warm stable and constant blanketing is necessary. Regular grooming promotes cleanliness, and a vigorous circulation in the skin. A severe curry comb should never be used, as it irritates the skin so as to produce a harsh coat. Every precaution must be taken to prevent over-feeding, indicated by loss of appetite and swelling of the legs. It is preferable to exercise in harness, as it trains the animal to perform in the best manner, accustoms him to usage, and the legs may be kept free from mud and filth.

If the horse is kept healthful and thrifty, and kept blanketed in warm quarters, he should come from his stable in April sleek and glossy-prancing with over-flowing energy, and in splendid condition for the duties he is expected to perform.

Key Ranch Alta.

E. C. HALLMAN.

King's Plate.

Kelvin, a 100 to 1 chance won the great Canadian classic, the King's Plate, at Toronto on the 19th of May. He is owned by a Toronto man named Woods and was bought at the Hendrie sale last fall for \$105. Half a Crown, Seagram's entry, won second.

STOCK

(Contributions Invited. Discussions Welcomed.)

Cultivating Crops: "Chilled Beef"

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

With regard to this discussion upon the cultivating of growing crops, I might say that it has not been practised very extensively in this district, but what has been done, I am of the opinion it destroyed as much wheat as weeds. I started to harrow some, but it made a sorry-looking sight, so I quit. I like to kill all the weeds I can and do all the cultivating before putting in the seed; afterwards keep the harrows off the land especially this late spring. Also keep the stock off and I think you will have as much grain to the acre.

I notice on page 646 of your May 1st issue an article headed "Natural Shelter the Best of Stables", and signed by Wm. Grayston, in which he severely scores me for comments in my last letter on this subject. He says that I made special reference to an opinion expressed by him through your paper last winter. Now I am very sorry if I have offended Mr. Grayston and will here say that I did not see his article, neither did I happen to see my own which he refers to, because I was too busy lifting cows by the tails that have been raised from calves outside in Manitoba. (Remember these are not the same cattle referred to in my last letter.) Now I should like to ask Mr. G. if these steers that he refers to as weighing 1,475 lbs. each were raised from calves outside or did he buy them and just simply feed them a couple of months? A big, strong, healthy steer can stand a winter or even two if he is well fed, but fancy leaving a little calf or yearling outside last winter or two or three winters and then expect it to make 1,475 lbs. My advice to new settlers is put up comfortable quarters for your cattle and then you will have trouble enough. I fail to see what the cow takes into her system out of a 20 to 40 below zero climate that produces beef. It will certainly be what we read about occasionally—"chilled beef." I think with the experience this Western country has had this last winter it will be hard for Mr. G. to get many to agree with him.

D. E. COLLISON.

Ochre River Municipality, Man.

An Experiment in Live Stock Breeding.

Some years ago Mossom Boyd of Bobcaygeon, Ont., carried on some rather interesting experiments in crossing the buffalo and domesticated bovine, results from which were, if we remember rightly, exhibited at the Winter Fair at Guelph, December, 1901. Since that time further experiments have been made with a view to breeding polled Herefords. At the beginning an Aberdeen-Angus bull was bred to fifteen Hereford cows,

and as a polled bull calf resulted it was bred to the Hereford cows and another generation of polled stock resulted. This herd was disposed of to a neighbor, but the prepotency of the A.-A. blood was evidenced by the fact that while the white face and red coat persisted, the cattle were minus horns, in a few cases with movable scurs. The polled cross so bred are termed single standard. Since then (1903), Mr. Boyd procured a polled Hereford bull (a sport) in the United States, and although this bull has been bred to Hereford cows, the polled tendency has been powerful enough to prevent the growth of horns in many cases. At Mr. Boyd's sale in Calgary, of a draft of cattle from the herd at Prince Albert, Sask., some of the polled progeny, purebred Herefords, were exposed for sale and were bid for readily. The prepotency of sports in breeding has been questioned by many scientists, but judging from the Mossom Boyd experiments there is no question as to the impressiveness of such when occurring in live stock.

The Outside Feeding of Cattle for Beef.

In the issue of May 15th, p. 724, reference was made to the work being successfully carried on in beef making outdoors at Newdale. As the question of cost is worthy of consideration, it may be stated that at the Cook farm the ninety head were furnished three loads of straw per day, which kept one man employed constantly. On Sundays one load of hay was substituted for straw. Mr. Cook superintends the grain feeding which is done in long, wide, shallow troughs raised some two to three feet from the ground. At the feeding ground, which is adjacent to the ravine in which are the springs and watering place, is a cheap building in which the grain to be fed is stored against feeding time, several loads being held there in reserve. At the Young farm, straw is drawn into a large yard around which are the troughs for grain feeding and salting. The manure thus made is of the best quality and is well tramped and in a convenient spot for removal when deemed necessary. Plenty of straw is furnished, so that the cattle being well bedded are comfortable and can thus be expected to thrive and make gains for the food supplied. Water is supplied by means of a windmill which pumps the water into a long trough in a big open shed accessible at all times to the cattle. When cattle can be handled according to the Cook, Grayston and Young method, as described, in a winter such as has been experienced, it augurs well for the success of attempts by other farmers in Manitoba and Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan.

1906 in the U. S. Stock Markets.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

"No nation that does not throw its intensest interest and expend the bulk of its force upon the cultivation of the soil can become or remain permanently great." Mr. J. J. Hill's prophetic address at the Minnesota State Fair, from which the above is a quotation, receives significant if unintended witness to its truth in the recent annual report of the Union Stock-yard and Transit Company, of Chicago. Discussing the future of American agriculture, Mr. Hill, with the vision of a seer, drew attention to the rapid disappearance of arable public land, and to the probable increase in the next few decades of the country's population, and confronted his audience with the problem of the world's food supply. In a masterly way he compelled a consideration of the importance of agriculture in its foremost place among the nation's industries, and into the realm of an imperative national duty he relegated the problem of the sustenance of the people yet to be, which might find its sole solution in the attention given now to the productive development of intensive agriculture.

Chicago is the greatest live stock market of the American continent, and probably the greatest transportation center of the world. In 1906 there were recorded receipts of nearly 16,000,000 animals, with a total valuation of over \$317,000,000. The shipments of cattle were 40.6 per cent. of total receipts; of hogs, 24.0 per cent., and of sheep, 28.0 per cent. The size of the market, with its consequent influence upon or even control of most of the other larger markets place it in a position to very actively reflect the status of the live stock industry of the United States, or even of the American continent. Very briefly, then, may we give a digest of the substance of the Chicago Live Stock Company's report, with a further word or two upon its comments upon the general live stock situation.

The receipts during 1906 at the Union Stockyards, Chicago, were the largest on record for sheep and calves, but there was a decrease of cattle, hogs and horses to a total for the year of 9,521 cars of live stock, or about 3 per cent., as compared with the receipts of 1905. The average weight of cattle, eliminating calves, was 1,112½ pounds; of hogs, 232½ pounds, and of sheep, 81 pounds. Choice steers advanced materially over last year's prices, but there was a depression in price of medium and inferior grades during a part of the year, due to the agitation against the packing-houses. On the whole, the highest prices were realized in December. Hogs advanced in price over \$1 per 100 pounds, with a yearly average of about \$6.30. There has been a tremendous demand for pork and pork products both at home and abroad. The forthcoming supply of hogs all over the continent has been somewhat under normal, and, with the growing demand, high prices are expected. The lowest price was paid in January and the highest in July. Although there was an increase of 68,891 head in receipts of sheep and lambs over 1905, the high average prices of that year were fully sustained. Average values ranged from \$4.80 to \$5.70 for sheep, and from \$6.25 to \$7.40 for lambs. "The public demand for mutton is still growing," and with little prospect of any great increase in supplies, present values are likely to be maintained. A feature of the year has been the unprecedented strength of the general demand for horses. "The total receipts of 126,979 for the year, or only 271 less than the record number of 1905, were sold for the largest total amount ever realized in a year from sales

it can find fullest development only in the realization of reciprocity. There is recognition that the corn or grain raising area cannot be materially extended, and, therefore, that only by intensive methods of agriculture can the industry keep pace with the increasing demand for meat products at home and abroad in correspondence with the growing population of the country and of the world. But further provision for more complete reciprocity with consuming nations promises a direct benefit in a material way to the American farmer in making possible an interchange of surplus commodities. The welfare of the nation depends upon the prosperity of the farming community, and it is to the mutual benefit of all nations that there should be reciprocity in the marketing of the food products of the farm.

A New Meat Inspector Appointed.

Press reports from St. Paul say: "Dr. S. H. Ward, secretary of the state live stock sanitary board, has resigned to accept a new position created by the Canadian Government. He will be chief meat inspector under the Minister of Agriculture, with headquarters at Ottawa. The salary to begin with is the same as he now receives, \$2,400, but the work is much broader in its scope.

Dr. Ward has had charge of the state live stock inspection for six years, ever since the live stock sanitary board was created, and has been highly successful in the work."

His work will be as head of one of the divisions in the Health of Animals Branch under Veterinary Director-General Rutherford.

to a certain function. Fleishy cows square in their outlines, broad in their backs, heavy in their quarters and wide across their shoulders, naturally impress one as being economical producers of beef and very generally demonstrate their inability to make milk in large quantities over long periods. On the other hand the cow that shows an inclination to narrowness in the body, lightness in the quarters, yet at the same time possesses a rugged constitution and a healthy appetite, is generally remarkable for her ability to milk heavily and long. There are good reasons for this tendency of form to adapt itself to the functions of the cow which we need not go into here, except to say that the excessive development of the organs and parts most employed in a certain function and the suppression of those organs and parts not so employed, gives to an animal a peculiar shape of body and outline of form.

But with cows, and especially in the breeding of them, these are other things to consider in connection with their forms in determining their value for any particular function. Most important of these is the inherent tendency of a cow to exercise her vital energy in any particular direction. On this account it is impossible to judge fully and accurately of the value of cattle for either milk or meat production by their outward appearances. A close study of the disposition of an animal and her ability to utilize her food are essential in breeding if a man is to weed out of his herd cows that are a continual source of expense.

On another page many farmers tell how they judge their dairy cows and a perusal of these methods with the testimony of their value should suggest to breeders of beef cattle and dual purpose cows the importance of subjecting their cattle to some such weeding-out process. Breeding and form have been found to be valuable guides to determining the value of a cow, but the real test is her ability to yield a revenue over her cost of maintenance.

A Story of Real Life

At the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station are two cows, the story of whose work is well worth telling. They were brought up alike on a farm near Elgin, Ill., and obtained their early education in the same herd of one hundred cows. Here at the University, with the very same surroundings and equal opportunities, they have drifted far apart in character, and their progress has been in opposite directions. It is not a difference of hide, or horns, or temper; it is not that one is wild and the other a pet. It is not a difference of beauty or intelligence, but solely a difference in the way they have worked, a difference in the money they have earned for the owner.

All the milk of these cows has been weighed and tested for years. A record has been kept of every pound of feed consumed by each animal, both summer and winter.

Each year Gold produced on the average 11,390 pounds of milk containing 405 pounds of butter-fat, but during the same time, Gilt averaged only 3,830 pounds of milk with 138 pounds of butter fat. These cows were both cared for in the same way; they were given the same kinds of feed and allowed to eat all they wanted. Gold ate one half more than Gilt, but produced nearly three times as much milk.

Equal amounts of feed made in the one case 188 pounds of butter-fat, and in the other one hundred pounds. The one cow produced nearly twice as much as the other from exactly the same feed in kind and amount.

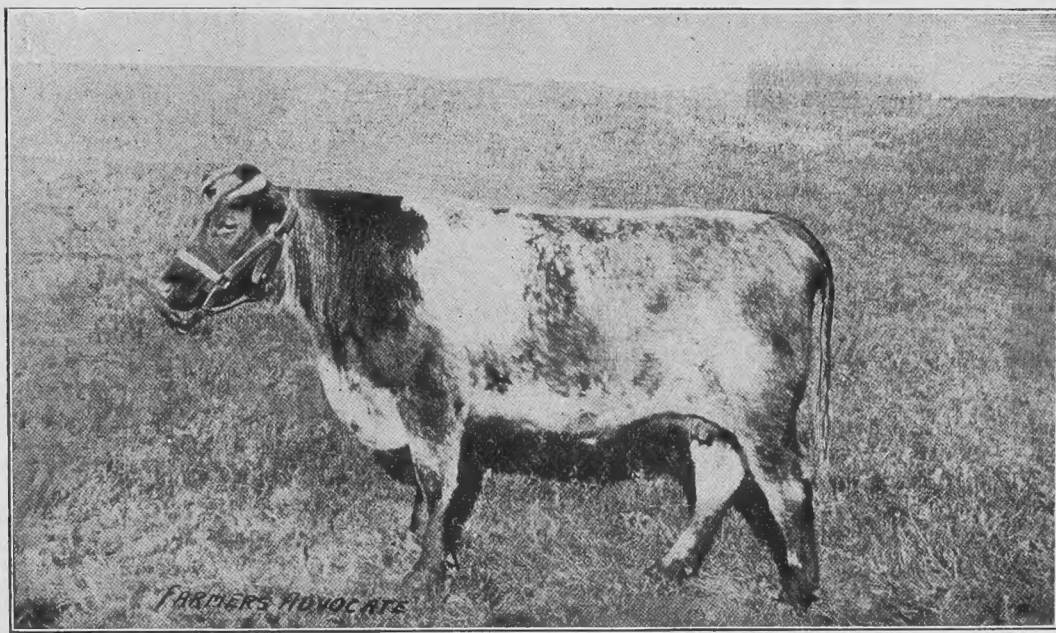
Counting the butter-fat at twenty-three cents per pound, and taking out the exact cost of feed in each case, the one cow brought in a profit of \$34.59, while the other lacked \$5.62 of paying her board at market prices of feed, each year.

This comparison, exact and complete for three years and including the record of both milk and feed, means a great deal more than a single year's comparison or one in which it is necessary to introduce an estimate.

It would be very gratifying indeed if it could be truthfully said that these two records are extreme and exceptional, therefore do not stand for any general condition of the dairy business in Illinois. But the very opposite is true. These two cows represent a large part of the dairy cattle of the state.—*Live Stock World*.

Rabies (Hydrophobia) in Manitoba.

Dr. Gordon Bell, pathologist at the Medical College, Winnipeg, to whom the Chief Veterinary Inspector for Manitoba, Dr. C. D. McGilvray, submitted material from dogs reported to have died from rabies, has reported confirming the diagnosis. Positive results were obtained from rabbits inoculated according to the usual methods followed.



GOLDEN GLOSTER = 51677 =

A Typical Representative of the Herd to be sold on June 26th, at Regina, by A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden. Catalogs on application.

of horses on any market." While there was a decrease in the number of head of live stock received during the year, yet there was some gain in average weights, and a substantial increase of prices, especially for hogs; so that the total valuation exceeds last year by nearly \$17,000,000.

Present conditions indicate that there is no longer a great waiting surplus of cattle or of hogs in the country, and firm values are expected for both. In reference to cattle, it may be quoted that the higher prices were paid for the choicer grades. Apparently meat products are not being produced in excess of demand, and, in the opinion of the best judges, the situation is decidedly encouraging for the future as to prices. The country seems unable to furnish an adequate supply of draft horses of sound quality, bone, and good conformation. Never before has there been such a demand, and prices have ruled accordingly. Drivers, coaches and carriage pairs are also selling at record prices. "There is no uncertainty as to the future of the horse-breeding proposition, provided the right kinds are produced and properly fitted for market."

A comment is made upon the magnitude of the live stock industry, in that the live stock of the country is valued at over \$4,000,000,000, and we have the statement that the industry seems to be entering upon a new era of better conditions and better prices, with the prospect of the most prosperous year in its history. The admonition is given, however, that the industry must be safeguarded by the production of more corn, and that

Judging the Cow by her Work.

Being very largely a grain growing country and our farms only a few years removed from primeval fastness, we have not given a very extensive study to the breeding of cattle for the special purpose of milk production nor yet for other purposes to the extent to which these subjects are studied in older settled localities. Most people are aware in a sense of the existence of distinct types of cattle for the special purposes of beef and milk production and of distinct breeds within these types which carry specialization to a still greater degree of proficiency, but such knowledge exists largely as an academic circumstance. We have not endeavored earnestly to improve these types. Rather have we clung to the hope that we can produce cattle that possess both characteristics in more than an ordinary degree. The majority of farmers prefer the dual-purpose cow and she is without doubt one of the best assets of any farm.

Dairy farming is, however, claiming considerable attention in certain districts of the four Western provinces. Communities have chosen to make the production of milk and butter their main vocation and with people so engaged the study of cattle in detail must needs be an engrossing subject.

One of the first things that impresses a person who begins looking at cattle with more than a casual glance is the relation which exists between the shape or form of a cow and her adaptation

The Dominion Department of Agriculture

In many ways the people of Canada are continually reminded of the branch of Governmental administration at Ottawa called the Department of Agriculture. If you pick up a book published by a Canadian house, you will find it has been "Entered according to Act of Parliament at the Department of Agriculture." If you wish to secure a patent or record a trade-mark; if you have dealings with the Dominion Census officials or statisticians, or with Dr. Montizambert, Director-General of the Public Health Branch, you will notice "Department of Agriculture" on the stationery bearing the correspondence received. You may wonder why so many miscellaneous offices of Government should be vested in this one department. On second thought, however, it is not surprising. The farmer was never a man of leisure, and it would not be meet that his Cabinet representative should be, especially in the case of the present incumbent, who happens to be a bachelor. To make sure that he earns his salary, they long ago began saddling on his portfolio some half dozen branches about as directly related to agriculture as a schoolhouse is to a silo. But for all the responsibility, the Premier always manages to find a man for the place. He has not always been a farmer. Sometimes the Department of Agriculture has been a convenient Cabinet niche in which to ensconce a fluent speaker or clever politician. Hon. Dr. Montague, for instance, who held down the job

well-posted, broad-gauge men who have done much in a commercial and, to some extent, an educational way for the several lines of Canadian agriculture. We need them there; they earn their money. In a country like ours, a well-manned, energetic Department of Agriculture is an eminent necessity. We trust an appreciation of its scope and effort may be gathered from the following paragraphs:

ORIGIN AND ORGANIZATION.

In 1851, under the Hincks-Morin Administration of Upper and Lower Canada, a Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics was created. In 1862 the Bureau became a distinct Department, with Sir Narcisse Caron as Minister, and in 1864 Dr. J. C. Tache was appointed Deputy Minister of the Department, which, at Confederation, was continued with an extended scope, further widened by legislation of 1886 and subsequent years. Hon. Sydney Fisher, sworn in July 13th, is the ninth Minister of Agriculture since Confederation, and his present Deputy, Geo. F. O'Halloran, appointed May, 1902, is the fourth to occupy that position.

The Department is divided into eleven—or perhaps we should now say ten—Branches, each with a separate head, directly responsible to the Minister. Several of these Branches are subdivided into two or more Divisions. The Branches are:

- The Patent Branch.
- The Trade-mark and Copyright Branch.
- The Census and Statistics Branch.
- The Public Health Branch.
- The Experimental Farms Branch.
- The Health of Animals Branch.
- The Exhibition Branch.
- The Archives Branch.
- Seed Commissioner's Branch.
- Dairy Commissioner's Branch.
- Live Stock Commissioner's Branch (placed under Dr. Rutherford).

Mr. Fisher, who represents the constituency of Brome, Que., is a Cambridge University trained farmer, somewhat of the English country-gentleman type, and is known through the country as a breeder of Guernsey cattle. Of unquestionable character, broad-minded, and fluent of speech, he has administered his Department with a mind of his own, always having regard for what he conceived to be the interests of agriculture and the national well-being. He has demonstrated capacity in his choice of lieutenants, and never loses an opportunity to uphold the dignity of his Department and the industry it represents.

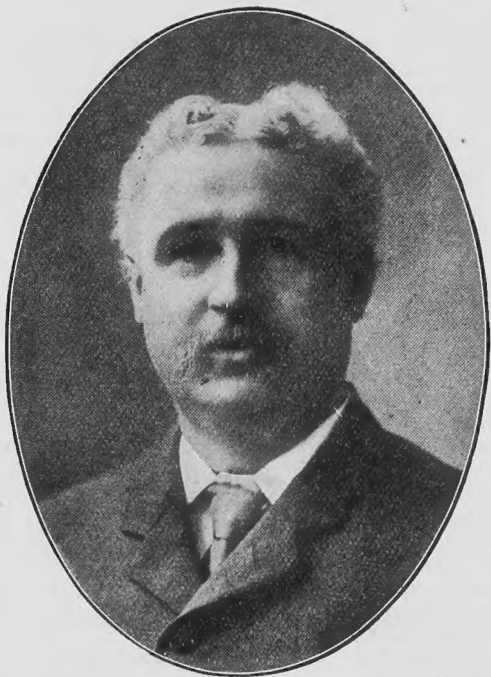
Geo. F. O'Halloran is the man whose facsimile signature franks departmental correspondence through the mails. Unlike Prof. James, of Toronto, he does not profess much practical knowledge of agriculture. His duties are rather executive, scrutinous and advisory, his legal training being especially valuable when the drafting of legislation and departmental orders are considered. All the same they will tell you around the Department that he has pretty shrewd ideas about farming and things pertaining thereto. His unrelenting acumen is a terror ever before the mind of the doer of shady deeds. They "can't fool the Deputy."

THE DAIRY COMMISSIONER'S BRANCH.

We refer to this Branch first in order, because it enables us to bring in conveniently a few words about the man who has done probably more in an official capacity for Canadian agriculture than any other man in or out of the present arena. Prof. James W. Robertson was translated from the chair of Professor of Dairy Husbandry, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont., to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, where he was given the post of Commissioner of Dairy Husbandry for the Dominion of Canada, and later, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, with subvention extended to practically the whole range of agricultural effort. Here he put forth Herculean and amazingly successful efforts to bring about an improvement in the quality and increase in the output of Canadian dairy products, to improve the conditions under which they were transported to Old World markets, and to establish there an enviable reputation for our goods, particularly our cheese. He infused a spirit of enterprise into the whole agricultural life of the Dominion. Meanwhile his genius for organization was reaching out and building up new

divisions of his Department. These he manned capably, and infused into his appointees a reflex of his own indomitable energy, till the wooden old Department became fairly vibrant with activity and pregnant with suggestions and plans for the extension of our agricultural prowess. In 1904 he resigned, to devote himself to Sir William Macdonald's Agricultural College enterprise at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Advantage of this change was taken by the Minister to readjust things by appointing three commissioners in place of Prof. Robertson; viz., J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, F. W. Hodson Live Stock Commissioner and G. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner. Under these heads, the remaining divisions, such as the Fruit Division, Poultry Division, etc., were grouped according to administrative convenience.

The Dairy Branch consists of four divisions; viz., Dairy, Fruit, Extension of Markets and Cold Storage Divisions. Mr. Ruddick, the Commissioner, joined the Dominion Government service in 1891 as the first of Prof. Robertson's staff of experts. Previously he had obtained a wide experience and a practical knowledge of the factory end of dairying. In 1894 he resigned to become Superintendent of the Kingston, Ont., Dairy School, and two years later accepted the Dairy Commissionership of New Zealand. In July, 1900, he returned to Canada to become Chief of the Dairy Division under Prof. Robertson, and in 1904 stepped into the Commissionership, still, however, personally directing the work of the



GEO. F. O'HALLORAN.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

for a year or so before Hon. Sydney Fisher, must have felt about as much at home on it as a turtle on a setting of hens' eggs. In Hon. Mr. Fisher we have a Minister who is an actual farmer, and, whatever is said in criticism, it must be admitted that during his tenure of office a marked development has occurred in the more strictly agricultural branches of this department.

When in Ottawa, a round of the Agricultural Department is more or less worth while. The offices are not all together, but during the past year those of the Live Stock, Dairy, Seed and the Census-and-Statistics Branches have been moved to the new Canadian Building on Slater Street, just off Elgin, and but a few minutes' walk from the House of Parliament. You will not find here, on casual examination, anything to remind you very rudely of fields or stables; on the other hand, you will note in the corridors and offices the sway-backed swagger of the well-fed, well-rested Government clerk, whose time permits him to make imposing business out of ever so trivial details. Peering into the offices, you will be greeted genially, for visitors are always welcome, and there is usually time to entertain them. There is no "washing" to get out, or hay to haul in. All the same, should you make yourself acquainted, and get talking to G. H. Clark, J. A. Ruddick, A. McNeill, J. B. Spencer or W. A. Clemons, you will recognize the sensible man who has served his apprenticeship at practical work. They know their business, and will bear questioning and acquaintance. They are the stamp of



HON. SYDNEY FISHER.

Minister of Agriculture.

Dairy Division. This Division is entrusted with the work undertaken by the Branch which has for its object any improvement in the production of milk, in the manufacture of butter, the manufacture and curing of cheese, improvement in dairy buildings, and the general organization of the dairy industry. The work along these lines in the past has covered a wide range. It has even included the operation of cheese factories and creameries on a large scale for the demonstration of correct principles in their management, and to establish the industry on a sound basis in certain new districts. The erection and operation, now for the fourth season, of model cool-curing rooms, to demonstrate the advantage of curing cheese at a low temperature, the preparation of plans of creameries and cheese factories, which may be had upon request, and the appointment of an official cheese and butter referee at Montreal, whose duty it was to report on the quality of these products when there was dispute between buyer and seller, have all been lines undertaken by the Dairy Division. During the last year, C. F. Whitley, B. S. A., who joined the Branch a few months later, has been engaged in organizing and assisting co-operative cow-testing associations throughout Canada.

Mr. J. C. Chapais is the Assistant Dairy Commissioner; his work is largely confined to French-speaking communities.



DR. J. G. RUTHERFORD.

Veterinary Director-General and Live Stock Commissioner.

THE FRUIT DIVISION was formed in 1901, to assist in the enforcement of the Fruit Marks Act. Its first Chief was W. A. McKinnon, succeeded in 1904 by Alex McNeill, who had been senior fruit inspector up to that time. Previously, Mr. McNeill had many years' experience as a fruit-grower, where his enthusiasm, coupled with his training as a High School Science Master, soon established him as an expert, and he became well known as a Farmers' Institute worker. The rank and file of fruit-growers are heartily loyal to their chief, who, they believe, only requires a freer hand and elevation of his position to the rank of Commissioner to enable him to accomplish important things for the industry. At present, the Division supervises the enforcement of the Fruit Marks Act. Seven permanent fruit inspectors and several temporary ones report direct to Chief McNeill. In this one matter alone the benefit to Canadian industry, present and prospective, would go quite a way to justify the expenditure in the whole Agricultural Department, for a wonderful improvement in fruit-packing has been brought about. A monthly fruit-crop report is also compiled and published broadcast during the season. Demonstrations and instructions in fruit-packing, power spraying and orchard work are among the means employed to assist the fruit industry, particularly the commerce in fruits.

THE EXTENSION OF MARKETS DIVISION inspects the cold-storage service on land and sea, including the inspection of cargoes of perishable products as loaded at Canadian ports, and also as discharged in Britain. From the information obtained helpful suggestions are made to shippers. W. W. Moore is the young man who has been Chief of this Division since it was organized in 1902. Mr. A. W. Grindley is Chief Cargo Inspector in Britain.

THE COLD-STORAGE DIVISION has to do with cold storage at creameries, iced butter and cheese car services, experiments in insulation for cold storage purposes, and other work of this kind. C. E. Mortureux, B. S. A., is attached to this Division as inspector and promoter of cold storage at creameries.

THE HEALTH OF ANIMALS BRANCH.

One of the least ostentatious, but most efficiently conducted and important Branches, is the Veterinary Director-General's, presided over by that respected Scotchman, Mr. J. G. Rutherford, V.S. A close watch is kept on other countries, with the object of keeping quarantine effective. The export cattle trade is carefully safeguarded, all animals being rigidly inspected and marked before shipment. There is a close supervision of live stock throughout the West and in the Yukon, including inspection of all animals imported from the United States and Mexico. In all the Provinces are officers who promptly investigate and deal with outbreaks of contagious diseases, under direct control from

Ottawa. A biological laboratory has been established at Ottawa, where experimental work is carried on. An experimental station has been established at Antigonish, N. S., for the study of Pictou Cattle Disease, which is now found to be due to the eating of a weed by cattle. A number of specially-trained veterinarians devote their whole time to the work of this Branch, and no effort is being spared to keep the Dominion veterinary service efficient and up-to-date. Dr. McGilvray, located at Winnipeg, is in charge of veterinary matters in Manitoba, and Dr. S. F. Tolmie, at Victoria, in charge of B.C.

Especially good has been the work of the Branch in dealing with that deadly scourge to human and equine animals, viz., glanders, which is now pretty well controlled, as is hog cholera. One of the new lines of work is a division of meat inspection, which will afford opportunities for well educated sons of farmers. Forty-five veterinarians have passed the Meat Inspector's examination of the Branch, and will be in charge of Dr. S. H. Ward, a Canadian, late of the Minnesota State Board of Health. At Lethbridge is a quarantine station and laboratory, with Dr. A. E. Watson, pathologist, in charge of the work.

THE LIVE-STOCK BRANCH.

In Prof. Robertson's day this Branch or Division occupied an important status, whose chief, F. W. Hodson, had a rank almost co-ordinate with his own, being, in fact, called a Commissioner. In developing the Winter Fair at Guelph, inaugurating one at Amherst, N. S., and another in the West, in providing from his staff Farmers' Institute lecturers, and interesting himself in many efforts more or less wisely calculated to advance the interests of farmers and stock-breeders, he displayed a great deal of resource. His crowning achievement was the nationalization of the Canadian Live-stock Records, a movement begun in 1904 and consummated in 1905. For this work he is entitled to a generous meed of praise. On Mr. Hodson's resignation a year ago last June, the duties of the office devolved for a time upon his newly-appointed, painstaking assistant, J. B. Spencer, at one time of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE staff. In July Veterinary Director-General Rutherford was made Live Stock Commissioner, thus virtually merging these two Branches. Mr. Spencer continues to serve under him. Mr. G. H. Greig, ex-secretary of the Manitoba Live Stock Association, is assistant Live Stock Commissioner in charge of Western Canada. The staff consists of D. Drummond, who is connected with the official testing of purebred dairy cows in consonance with the National Record scheme, and C. M. MacRae, principally engaged in stock-judging and Institute work. W. A. Clemons is the Dominion Registrar of Live Stock, who examines pedigrees passed upon by the secretaries of the various breed associations in the National

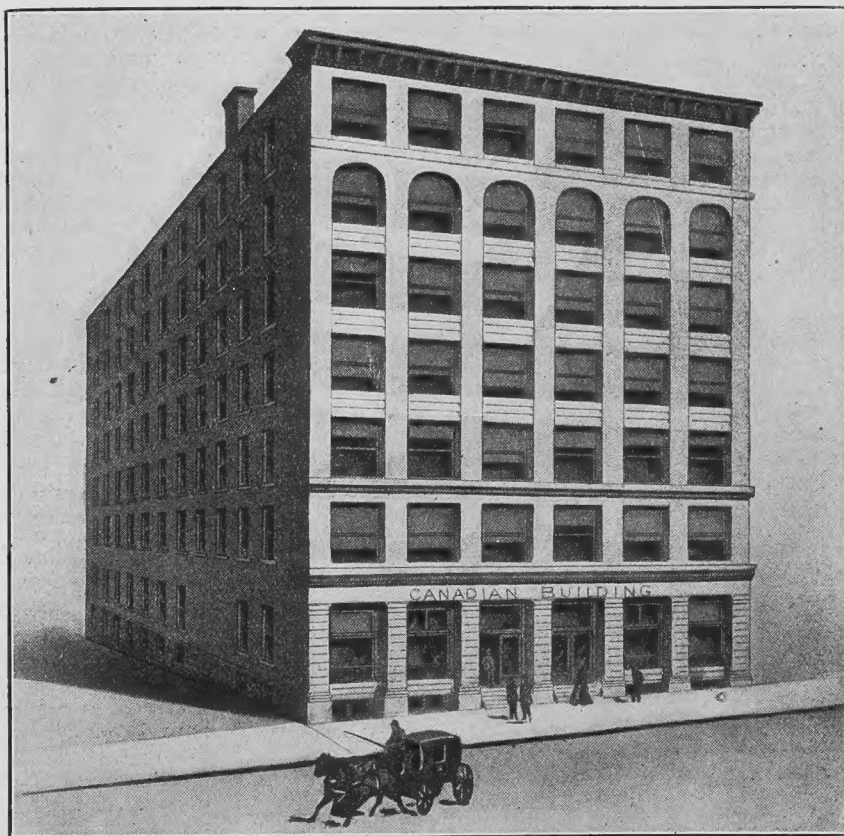


GEORGE A. GREIG.

Assistant Live Stock Commissioner Winnipeg

Record scheme, and, when satisfactory affixes the Government seal to them. Although the offices of the National Records are on the same floor of the Canadian Building as those of the Live Stock Branch, none of the men connected with the Records are attached to the Department save Mr. Clemons, who is thus the connecting link between the National Records and the Minister.

THE POULTRY DIVISION was established with the organization and maintenance of poultry stations in various Provinces, where experiments and demonstrations in fattening and other lines were carried on. Its first Chief was F. C. Hare, after whose resignation F. C. Elford, an O. A. C. ex-student, formerly in charge of the station at Holmesville, Ont., became acting Chief. He continued to act till June of this year, when he resigned to become poultry manager at the Macdonald Agricultural College, St. Anne de Bellevue. At date of writing we are not aware of the Minister's intentions in the matter of a successor. Both Mr. Hare and Mr. Elford did excellent work in their rather circumscribed sphere of the Live Stock Branch.



WHERE THE DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IS LOCATED IN OTTAWA.

THE SEED BRANCH.

In April, 1900, G. H. Clark joined the Government service, having charge under Prof. Robertson of work connected with the Macdonald Seed-grain Competition. In 1902 he secured permission to equip a moderate seed laboratory, and seed investigation was begun. A few months later he became Chief of the Seed Division, and in 1904 Seed Commissioner. The Branch now has a permanent staff of about a dozen clerks and analysts, besides a field staff of five representatives, to wit: J. C. Cote, for Quebec; T. G. Raynor, Ontario; Eddy in Manitoba; Harris McFadyen in Saskatchewan; and W. C. McKillican in Alberta and British Columbia, all O. A. C. boys. The chief lines of effort have been seed testing as respects purity and vitality, for farmers and seedsmen; the conception, framing, revision and enforcement of the Seed Control Act, 1905; encouragement and financial assistance towards local seed fairs; action resulting in the formation two years ago of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association; and finally, generally and always educational work by pen and platform. The work of seed-testing has developed rapidly. In 1903 scarcely 300 samples were analyzed, whereas during the first three months of 1906, Mr. Clark told us, an average of 64 reports per day were issued. Summed up, the aim and object of this Branch is to bring about the production and use of good clean seeds. A sub-station for seed-testing has recently been established at Calgary.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

This branch was established in 1886, and was designed to assist farmers through experiments and investigation. There are in all five farms, the Central one and four branch farms, while two additional branches at Lethbridge and Lacombe have been decided on this year for the new Province of Alberta. The Central Farm, at Ottawa, serves Ontario and Quebec. Director Wm. Saunders resides here, and it is also the headquarters for Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist and Botanist; Prof. Frank T. Shutt, Chemist; and Chas. E. Saunders, Cerealist—all of whom are engaged in a scope of work comprehending the whole Dominion. In addition are J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist; W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist; and A. G. Gilbert, Poultry Manager. All these men are assisted by clerks and stenographers, and do a great amount of work in answering correspondence.

At Nappan, N. S., is a branch farm, serving the Maritime Provinces, in charge of Superintendent R. Robertson. In Manitoba is a farm, at Brandon, where an immense amount of good work has been done under ex-Superintendent S. A. Bedford, succeeded by Mr. Woolverton, and now by Jas. Murray, B. S. A. At Indian Head, Sask., is the third branch farm, in charge of Angus McKay, and at Agassiz, B. C., is the fourth branch in charge of Thomas A. Sharpe. Two new farms are being brought into operation to be in charge of G. H. Hutton, B. S. A., graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College; and one in the irrigation district near Lethbridge, in charge of Mr. W. H. Fairfield, graduate of a U. S. agricultural college. Over fifty thousand farmers throughout Canada receive the reports and bulletins from the farms, and a vast amount of information is disseminated by the officers through the press and from the platform.

It is the commonly held opinion in the West that a change is needed at the head of the Branch to bring it more in touch with Western needs as well as more up-to-date. The present Director is full of years and is entitled to be relieved of his work, which has been well done according to his lights, but the development of the West needs the keener insight of younger men to grapple effectively with the problems daily arising.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EXHIBITION BRANCH.—Canada has taken part in many international exhibitions, for each of which a special commission used to be appointed, but in view of the frequency with which they recurred, Hon. Mr. Fisher concluded it would be advantageous to have a permanent exhibition staff of practical experts, whose duty it would be to take full charge of exhibition work. This was accordingly appointed, and, under Commissioner Wm. Hutchison, some very creditable exhibits have been made at Osaka, Japan; St. Louis, Mo.; Dublin, Ireland, and other important world expositions.

PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH.—The stations of this Branch range from Louisburg, Cape Breton, to Forty Mile, Yukon. The organized stations are, or were, at least, in 1903: Sydney, C. B.; Halifax, N. S. St. John and Chatham, N.

B.; Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Crosse Isle, with Rimouski, in the River St. Lawrence, and William Head and Vancouver, in British Columbia. The unorganized stations are every other port on both coasts and every inland customs port on the Canadian frontier between the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans. The appliances at the organized stations include the most modern provision for the scientific disinfection both of clothing and persons on land, and of vessels and their contents in the offing. The quarantine steamers at the different stations meet the incoming vessels immediately upon arrival at any hour of the day or night. The Crosse Isle and William Head stations are fully equipped with bacteriological laboratories for the detection of infectious disease and the confirmation of the diagnoses made from clinical symptoms. A laboratory has also been erected at the Halifax station.

Another recent feature in the administration of this service is that of disinfection at the port of departure, which destroys infection before embarking, lessens the chance of disease during the voyage, diminishes the risk to cabin passengers of contracting disease from the steerage, and by so much replaces any routine disinfection of healthy vessels—even during epidemics—at quarantine, and greatly lessens interference with travel and traffic.

The service of this Branch includes, moreover, the administration of epidemic disease, such as smallpox, in the unorganized districts of the Northwest and other territories where there is no Provincial or Territorial board of health.

The leper lazaretto at Tracadie, N. B., is administered through this Branch, the Director-General of which makes annual inspection of this institution.

The administration of the Public Works (Health) Act is also under the Public Health service, the inspector being an officer of that Branch, and it being provided that any acts of the different health boards on the various public works shall be subject at all times to be revised or superseded by the Director-General of Public Health on reference from the Inspector.

THE PATENT BRANCH.—Under this Branch patents are granted for inventions. The first patent in Canada was granted June 8th, 1824, to Noah Cushing, a resident of Quebec City, for an invention of a washing and fulling machine, covering the Province of Quebec. In that year there were only three patents granted in Canada. During 1903, 5,678 patents were issued, and the fees reached about \$140,000. The business of this branch is ever growing. Seventy per cent. of the Canadian patents granted are issued to citizens of the United States.

THE TRADE-MARK AND COPYRIGHT BRANCH copyrights literary, scientific and artistic works and compositions, and registers trademarks, timber marks and industrial designs. This Canadian copyright extends to all British possessions, as well as the foreign countries which are parties to the Berne Convention of 1884. From \$15,000 to \$20,000 is received annually in fees. This, too, is a growing branch.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.—This Branch, statistically, has been a part of the Department of Agriculture since the institution of the latter, under the designation, "Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics."

By legislation of 1859 the Minister of Agriculture was empowered to collect useful facts and statistics relating to the agricultural, mechanical and manufacturing interests, and adopt measures for the dissemination or publication of them. In 1876 provision was made for the registration of criminal statistics. In 1886 the first volume of the Statistical Yearbook of Canada was issued. It is now in its twentieth year of issue, with ever-increasing acceptability. The Census section of this Branch has been in existence, periodically (every ten years), since 1851, when a census of Upper and Lower Canada was obtained. The first official census of the Dominion was taken in 1871. In the last general census, 1901, 8,800 enumerators, 283 commissioners, 66 assistant commissioners, 37 interpreters and a number of other chief officers were engaged in the work of enumeration alone. It may be remarked that a special provision has been made by the present Government for a quinquennial instead of a decennial census, in the new and rapidly-growing Provinces of the West, on the results of which redistribution bills are based and added representation given in the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa.

Estimated Cost of Marketing Wheat.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of April 17th you write: "Would Farmers Suffer by the Closing up of the Grain Exchange?" and add a few pointers for us to consider when talking about interior elevators. And in your April 24th issue you touch up the transportation problem and also draw our attention to what we lose in dockage and screenings. Now these all form a part of the one great question of marketing our grain. What change shall we make in order that we may get satisfaction? As a rule when we farmers speak of the Grain Exchange we mean the men who dominate that institution; who are in collusion with the railways to manipulate the whole elevator system to their own advantage, regardless of the interests of the shipper, which same thing is largely to blame for the trouble farmers have to get cars. These men seem bound by, hook or by crook, to force everyone to deliver their grain into their hands whether they want to or not. The expense of this system of handling our grain is enormous. It does not matter which way you ship sooner or later they will get their clutches into it. If you special bin it, it will be docked at both ends; fully 3 per cent. going in and, as you say, 3 per cent. going into the terminal. If you sell to them they dock just the same and give you street price from 3 to 7 cents less than its real value.

Take the case of a man special binning. What does it cost him to get that grain on the boat at Fort William? He takes it to the elevator man and he makes a 65 bushel load weigh 62 bushels or a 3-cent loss. Then by putting smutty and dirty grain through the same leg he lowers it a grade; another 3 cent. loss. Then he charges the man 1 3-4 cents per bushel for doing this; then charges him 4 cents per bushel for 6 months storage and sends it to Fort William where it is docked another 2 per cent. as it goes in, and as he had to pay freight on this before they take it from him, it equals 1 1-2 cents per bushel on the whole shipment. Then they make him pay them another cent a bushel for them to buy it from him. Is that all? No. There are all those sheep they feed on the seeds, which the grower also freights down there and they take them to make mutton and pocket that too. What is the bill? Is it only 1 cent commission? I make it about 14 or 15 cents. Yes, you are right be sure and take these things into consideration when talking about Interior Elevators: *Those we have, and those we ought to have.*

Also consider what it would be like if the present Grain Exchange were defunct, if all the grain for this country were shipped to one management, nominated by the farmers, controlled by the Dominion Government; cheaper system established; plenty of cars, a car for all—all they want and when they want them; plenty of platforms; no mixing; every man getting his own grain—all his grain—to the inspector at least. Yes, consider how it would do for the men who produce the grain to have their own grain exchange. Sir, if you can get all our farmers to consider these things well, your little pointers will not have been in vain.

Sask.

F. W. GREEN.

The Jamestown Exposition

The American born who have crossed the line into Canada are not the only people in the Dominion who should be interested in the Jamestown Exhibition which opened in that oldest of Virginian cities on the twenty-sixth of last month. This fair is held to fittingly celebrate the coming of the English as settlers to the New World just three hundred years ago. Up to that date France and Spain held powerful sway over all the known territory of North America, and a prophet who held out hopes that England would ever have any share, however small, in this continent, would have been without honor in any country.

But it is now nearly a century and a half since England took the place of France north of the Great Lakes, and sixty years since Spanish influence extended beyond Mexico's northern boundary. Today North America is practically Anglo-Saxon and the beginning of that reaching out for territory in the New World dates from May thirteenth, 1607, when three little sailing vessels brought a hundred Englishmen to Jamestown, Virginia. They, and the shiploads that followed them, were true pioneers, facing hardships uncomplainingly, though cold, hunger and human foes devastated their ranks. But to them belong the honor of planting the highest form of civilization and the broadest political and religious freedom on the virgin soil of the New World.

A few years ago Argentina was advertised as a coming hog raiser, but results do not bear out the prediction. Argentina has fewer pigs than when the last census was taken in 1888, and indications are that it will never be a keen competitor in supplying pork to the civilized world.

Cow Testing: Its Many Advantages

Judging from all appearances the dairy industry of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is to be considerably expanded this season. Already there is more evidence of life in the industry than has been noticed for some time, and the heads of this department in the different provincial Governments have prepared careful plans to encourage production. In each province associations are being organized for the purpose of testing cows, and individual farmers are to be assisted in the work. Its value in placing dairying and keeping cows upon a more profitable plan can hardly be overestimated. The wonder is that the practice is not more general even in the older dairying districts.

The time and trouble expended in testing a herd are so insignificant that it should never be considered an expense. A spring balance and a sheet of paper is all that is required if a test of bulk alone is desired; and if a test of quality is wanted add to this equipment bottles for small samples of each cow's milk. Information and all details in connection with the work will be furnished by Prof. Carson, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, W. A. Wilson, Dept. of Agriculture, Regina, and C. Marker, Dept. of Agriculture, Edmonton.

As interest in this work is increasing and likely to increase we have taken the trouble to secure from a few farmers, mostly in Eastern Canada, their opinions upon the subject after giving testing a careful trial. Below we publish a few of these opinions.

MUCH SURPRISED.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I kept daily records of my cows' milk for two years. One thing learned was which was our best cow, and I am very much surprised to find one that I thought was one of the poorest to be one of the best, and vice versa. I believe milk records should be kept by all dairymen, as it is the surest way, with a Babcock tester, to tell which cow or cows are making a profit. I think I can keep the records of about five cows per minute per day, with everything ready that is, weigh and set down.

Yarmouth, N. S.

S. A. COOK.

EIGHTEEN SELECTED COWS BEAT TWENTY-EIGHT UNSELECTED ONES.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I started a year ago to try and keep records, with the result that I sent off a few boarders. I started because I heard so much about it. As I did not get my milk tested, I was only half doing things. I believe a man taking good care of cows could get interested in keeping records, for he would have something to go by, and not be so careless about feeding all the herd the same amount. Our section is not much alive to its best interests, as I have been highest by very far in our factory per cow, of \$50, our 18 beating often 25 and 28 of others.

Russell Co., Ont.

JOHN O'CALLAGHAN.

TIME WELL SPENT.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have kept individual milk records four years now, and I would not think of getting along without them. As for the time it takes, I think about four minutes per day would cover all the time for ten cows when a person gets used to it. I think at one minute per cow it would be time well spent. And, as for the good they have done me, if I have a milk cow to sell, I can turn up her record for four years, and any month in the year. My cows averaged 5,000 pounds for seven months last year, but I hope to do a lot better yet. They are nearly all Holstein grades. When I am sure a cow is paying me well for her keep, I take more interest in her than I would in one I was guessing about. I think if a man keeps milk records, and reads the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and puts what he learns from it into practice, he will always have enough ahead for a cold day like this.

Russell Co., Ont.

D. A. KENNEDY.

PAYS TO TEST.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Tests of my cows by the Pure Milk Supply Co., at the Soo, have satisfied me that it is very important to know your cows. I found the following advantages:

1. That it is an easy matter to be deceived in a cow.
2. That actual testing is the only way of proving and improving your herd.

I tested my cows because I heard and read so much on the subject, and I wanted to know by personal proof—actual testing—that I could not be misled. I tried it one whole season, and am satisfied that it pays any man to know his cows, and that he can only do so by actual testing. Of course, to breed, feed

and weed is the only way to have good cows or a good herd. You must keep or use a good sire. I believe testing by keeping a record is good for any person, as it leads on to those things.

I would not be without the FARMER'S ADVOCATE if I took no other paper for my family, to say nothing of myself.

Algoma, Ont.

WM. H. EVOY.

A COMPREHENSIVE ARGUMENT.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The keeping of individual milk records is a subject which has not received the attention by farmers that it should, owing, possibly, to the fact that they think it is not necessary, and that they think they know what their cows are doing, and need no further proof. I have talked to men on the subject of keeping records, and they would pooh-pooh the idea of a farmer taking the time to weigh the milk from each cow, and say they could not be bothered with such nonsense.

I started to weigh the milk from my cows because I wanted to know whether they were working for me, or I working for them and boarding myself, which I found to be the case with some of them, and not always the suspected one.

By weighing the milk from each cow, I have learned that, whereas I thought I knew which were the best, in fact I knew very little about them. We had some cows that when they freshened would do very well, but after a few months would shrink in their milk, but we thought, of course, that they were all right because they filled the pail at the start. We did not take into account what it meant for them to shrink later on, but when we put them to the test by the scale, then we had our eyes opened to the fact that we had deceived ourselves. Another cow, which did not start out with a very great flow of milk, but which kept up pretty evenly all through the season, came out at the end with about 2,000 pounds of milk more to her credit than the other that gave such a great promise. It takes the scale to pick them out; figures do not lie.

When I started to weigh milk first our average for the herd was comparatively low; but by the searchlight of individual milk records we have, in a few years, raised the average of our herd by 1,500 pounds per cow, which, for ten cows, amounts to 15,000 pounds for the season. Figuring that at eighty cents per hundred pounds, I find that I have, for one season alone, \$120 in hard cash as a result of keeping records.

Sell the poor cows to the butcher; keep the good ones and raise their heifer calves; buy a good one when you can, and you will soon raise your average. You ask, are milk records a benefit to a man who is already taking as good care of his herd as he knows how? Decidedly, yes. By referring to his record he finds how each cow responds to feed, and it is up to him to watch closely, and as they increase the milk flow, so increase the feed, and find how much she will stand. Some will take more than others; some will respond to feed and put the product in the pail, while others will not increase the milk flow but put on flesh, and that is a trait you do not want in a dairy cow. So, in conclusion I would say, find out what your cows are doing—whether they are paying or not. The surest way to do that is by keeping an individual record.

Perth, Co., Ont.

THOMAS JOHNSON.

A REPORT FROM SASKATCHEWAN.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I commenced to keep records because I wanted to know just how much milk each cow gave. It took very little time. I had a little book with each cow's name on a leaf, and drove a nail through one corner of it into a post behind the cows, where I had a steel yard hung up. The leaf would do one week. I totalled them up, and carried them to a little ledger kept in the house. I got the milk tested at the creamery. I was able, in this way, to tell just what each cow produced in the season and as these cows got no grain—just what they gathered from the prairie in summer—and wild hay in winter, it showed what each one was worth to me. I consider it well worth all the trouble it takes. It creates a greater interest in the work, which is felt by all the family, and if I were going into dairy work to-morrow I should certainly keep a milk record. Even if a man is taking all the care he can of his herd, while it will not of itself cause the cows to increase the output, it will be interesting to the milker to know just what each cow is producing.

Sask.

FRED W. GREEN.

ESSENTIAL TO INTELLIGENT FEEDING.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I believe individual milk records are not only beneficial, but that they are essential to intelligent feeding. I have only been keeping these records for the past season, but am satisfied that I have been amply repaid for all the time taken up by such work. I have not timed myself at this work, but I believe that by taking two pails to the farthest cow from the scales, and milking two cows, and carrying same to be weighed and recorded, probably about

fifteen seconds per cow would be the average time required. Now, as to why I commenced this, I had purchased a purebred cow, and was anxious to know what she was going to do for me for the season. I have learned which cows are paying for their extra feed and which ones are not—that is, in feeding for milk at this season of the year.

Oxford Co., Ont.

T. G. PATTERSON.

HALF A MINUTE PER COW.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been keeping daily records for the last four years. It takes about half a minute per cow to weigh the milk. Why I started the records was to find out how many cows I had that were not giving their 5,000 pounds of milk per year. I have learned that about one third of our herd were not doing so, and I am gradually getting rid of the non-paying cows. I think milk records are a benefit to any dairyman, for, unless a man keeps a daily record of each individual cow, he does not know for certain at the end of the year what his cows have done for him.

Vaudreuil, Que.

A. BART. GRISDALE.

MOST OF THE COWS WERE ON THE LOSS SIDE

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

We have kept accurate individual records for about one year. The time occupied in so doing easily becomes a paying investment in the education given to those who make up the totals and comparisons, and barely reaches half a minute per cow in the stable. Why we began keeping records is that we wished to know whether our cows made a profit or loss. We learned that most of them were on the loss side, even when fed as near as might be the ideal ration. We learned that the effect of feeding turnips winter was to increase the milk flow to its greatest; that regularity in hours of milking, and by the same milkers, was absolutely necessary; that many little things in connection with the care of cows were brought to our notice when the pail hung on the scales. To sum up briefly, I would say that no person can afford to omit keeping individual milk records, unless it is in the case of cows which are being discarded and put dry. I have mentioned that most of our cows made a loss, as is, I firmly believe, also true in thousands of other instances, because I think we should confess our failings as well as boast of our successes.

Nipissing, Ont.

J. P. ROBINSON.

HAS TAKEN UP MILK RECORDS AGAIN.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

We started keeping individual milk records seven years ago, but discontinued it after a year and a half. We began again last year, and will adopt the Babcock test this year. The time it takes per day is so very short that it is not to be compared with the satisfaction of the results in finding out which are the best cows. It also raises a kind of friendly competition among the milkers to know whose cows are giving the most milk. It is the only method by which we are enabled to find out what cows are paying their way. Some, of course, we know without weighing, are profitable, and others are not; but to find out which are the ones between the best and the poorest, testing is the only sure way.

It has enabled us to raise our standard from an average of 5,000 pounds of milk in nine months, in 1899, to over 8,000 pounds in nine months in 1906, as the following records will show. The cows are purebred and grade Holsteins, indicated by the letters P and G: P—Lena, 11,667 pounds from 1st of April to 31st December, 1906, nine months; G—Nell, 11,062 pounds from 1st of April to 15th December, 1906, eight and a half months; P—Clara, 10,420 pounds from 1st of May to 31st December, 1906, eight months; G—Alice, 6,040 pounds from 1st of April to 30th November, eight months; G—Pride, 5,261 pounds from 1st April to 30th November, 1906, eight months; G—Spot, 4,879 pounds from 1st April to 30th November, 1906, eight months. These figures include the three best cows and three poorest cows in the herd. Needless to say the three latter cows go to the block.

No matter how good care a man is taking of his herd, I think he should keep a record of each cow's milk. He is then able to compare his cows at the end of the year, and know just exactly what the herd is doing.

East Northumberland, Ont.

GEO. CARLOW.

HAS KEPT MILK RECORDS FOR SIXTEEN YEARS.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been keeping daily milk records of my herd for about sixteen or eighteen years. I started the record because I wanted to make my dairying a commercial success. In this I was largely assisted in knowing just what returns I got from each cow daily, monthly and annually. In no other way could I tell whether a certain cow was yielding me a profit or not. It takes perhaps two minutes to each cow each milking—no more, perhaps not quite that. Now, if there is any sudden fluctuation in the flow of

dous factor also. Prof. Gilbert, Central Experimental Farm, advises the American breeds, Plymouth Rocks, and Wyandottes being kept as winter layers in our cold climate.

2. There is an excellent market for new laid eggs all the year round in Winnipeg. Consult the produce advertisers in this publication.

3. As feeding chicks, especially those hatched, is rather a burning question at this season of the year. Perhaps a little talk on the subject may interest the many readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Leave the old biddy to mother her chicks in her nest till they are from twelve to twenty-four hours old and nest ripe. Then put her in a roomy coop *without* any floor, on a grass run if possible, but a pile of ashes containing a supply of charcoal makes a fine dry bed for the coop to rest upon. Give no food for twenty-four hours. Just darken the slatted coop, after "Mother Biddy" has had a generous meal of whole wheat washed down with water. Next day give the chicks fine grit; sand is good and cracked wheat or Cypher's chick feed. A little hard-boiled egg and bread crumbs is good, but not necessary; three meals only for that day is enough. After that it is wise to feed every three hours until the chicks are a month old, when three meals a day is plenty. Water they are better without for two or three days, when rolled oats can be added to the bill of fare. At two weeks a little beef scrap or cooked liver chopped up can be fed with caution, also curds, a splendid feed for growing chicks. Milk in any form they are better without until one month old; then it is a capital drink for them, in turn with fresh water. At fourteen days, whole wheat can be given, especially at night when they should have all they will eat of it. A splendid change for the little fellows is boiled whole wheat, cooked until dry. They are very fond of it and can take it when a few days old. Never feed too much at one time, as messed up feed gets sour and causes that bane of chickendom "bowel trouble." More loss from young chicks comes from that than all other ailments put together. Charcoal is a good preventive; hence the wisdom of the ashes under the coop. Common red paint, dry, (Venetian red) mixed in feed till slightly pink is a good tonic and can be given in drinking water also. Under this course of care and feeding any self-respecting chick will thrive, growing lusty, without any tonic. Patching up sick chickens is a thankless task at best.

The Hermitage.

H. E. HALL.

Horticulture and Forestry

Some Essentials to Success in Tree Growing.

Treeplanting has in many cases proven a disappointment and a loss to many farmers for lack of three things: First, the planting of suitable varieties; second, planting on land before such is properly prepared; and third, failure to cultivate the land between the trees and keep down the grass during the growing season, from the middle of May to the middle of August. Just a short time ago we noticed on the station platform at Medicine Hat, trees of varieties not at all likely to grow, from Iowa. We can assure our readers that the experiment has been tried hundreds of times in Western Canada, and that only the home-grown suitable varieties succeed, and that it is entirely unnecessary to send so far for trees. Our advertising columns furnish the names of nurseries which do supply home-grown trees, shrubs and fruit bushes. Further, it is useless to attempt to plant trees on new land, until that land has been planted to potatoes or cropped for two or three seasons with grain, and given a deep plowing subsequently. Once the planting is done it is essential that surface cultivation be given frequently, especially in Western Manitoba, Southern and Central Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta. One has only to note the greater vigor of growth and the deeper tinge of green of the foliage of trees on land that gets frequent surface cultivation, to be convinced of the value of our prescription. Further, it will be found if the two places are visited in after years, on which trees are planted, and where the one lot gets cultivation and the other does not, that the cultivated trees will in addition to the other signs of tree health men-

tioned, be far larger and stronger. Especially will this be noticeable with what are usually termed slow growers, the ash, elm and spruce. Cultivation should be stopped in August in order to let the new growth of wood ripen.

A Little Experience in Southern Manitoba.

I do not wish to set myself up as a horticulturist, as Mr. A. P. Stevenson very kindly designates me. But, as the secretary truly states, one's letters may be of benefit to the new as well as to the old settlers, and both may derive some benefit from the experiences of the older settlers. It was with a feeling of pleasure that I read your last report and the letters therein. The papers are in such simple language and state the experience of the different members on all subjects relating to horticulture, so clearly, that it fills a long felt want by supplying something that can be relied upon. Heretofore one's efforts were more or less a groping in the dark; now we have the exchange of experiences of men who have made a success of horticulture in this province where formerly all such attempts were looked upon as failures.

I think it a sad misfortune that more of the farmers do not devote more of their time to this branch of husbandry. It would combine a great amount of pleasure with profit.

Almost 75 per cent. of the farmers will take a team and drive from seven to ten miles to pick raspberries at a time when they should be attending the hay crop, and perhaps, with luck, will come home in the evening tired and out of sorts, with two pails of a squashed mixture called berries, when they might just as well have a small patch in the garden devoted to the culture of raspberries. Such a patch would provide the family with more than they would want, and they could be picked fresh and whole by

by checking the direct rays of the sun, and keeping the ground moist. As the trees grow and want room, one can lift the bush on either side if required. I have 25 apple trees growing this way, and quite a number of them are fruiting. The bushes also act as a wind-break to the trees.

I give my raspberries no protection, leave them standing, but put well rotted manure along each side of the rows ready to be plowed in in the spring. I am trying next spring some other sorts, such as the Columbia, the Golden Queen, the Marlboro, and the Miller, so that in a short time I may be able to say with what success I have met.

I wish someone would devise some simple method of protecting fruit trees from the depredations of the bush rabbit. I have written to the Experimental Farm on the subject, and they recommend wrapping the trunk in sacking or knocking the ends out of a barrel and slipping it over a tree. It may be all very well in a way, but as apple trees are best grown in bush form, that is, branching low down and not with a long stem and a big top, it is almost impossible to slip a barrel over a tree with a spread of six or seven feet. In either case the snow rises to the top of the wrapping of the barrel. The plan I adopt is to get poultry netting 2½ ft. wide and make a ring or fence round each tree, and set it on the snow with the tree in the middle. As the snow rises, lift the fence or cage, and when it settles the cage will settle with it, thereby keeping the pests at arm's length. — R. C. BRADSHAW, Stanley municipality Man., before the Western Horticultural Society.

The Grain Exchange did not fix prices, they only determined what should be paid for wheat. It is evident that we have been doing the W. G. E. an injustice.



STURGESS' FARM.
Four Miles from Nelson, B.C., in the Kootenay Valley. Potatoes and Raspberries.

those in the house while the men attended the hay.

That was my condition some years ago, but I objected to driving so far for so little. I woke up and planted seven rows of raspberries about 50 yards long 6 ft. apart, and 3 ft. apart in the rows. The result is that I get from 20 to 40 pails of berries each year off that little patch, the best paying plot of ground on the farm. Of course, it has to be looked after, the old canes cut out and the new ones thinned out to about eight. As soon as the suckers start to come up, I take a twelve-inch plow, very sharp, and plow a furrow as close as possible to the bushes, throwing the dirt out. This cuts off the sucker roots. I leave the roots exposed to the sun for a few days, which cauterizes them, and to a certain extent prevents their spread for the balance of the summer. I then plow up between the rows, throwing the dirt in, hoe between the clumps of bushes in the rows, and cultivate two or three times during the season. To stand and look down the rows when the fruit is ripening on the 6 ft. canes, and when the sun is shining on them, amply repays one for the labor expended on them.

I have had people passing by ask me how I managed to have such fruit. They have stated that they have tried them, but have had no success. I have asked if they cultivated the patch, and the reply has been; "Do they need cultivation? We just leave them alone." And so the patch is grown up with grass, and not even the dead canes are taken out. And then people are surprised that they get no fruit, of what they do get is very small.

A good idea, I think, and one I have found successful, is this: After having started a berry patch, plant apple trees at intervals of 18 ft. in every third row. The bushes protect the trees and prevent sun-scald

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

Ernest Nield of Toronto has been appointed secretary of the Grain Commission.

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New Ontario is agitating for a separate provincial Government for the territory lying north of Lakes Superior and Huron.

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Owing to the rise in wheat prices, flour has gone up, and in some places the price of bread has been increased.

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Pending arbitration, the longshoremen of Montreal will return to work at an advance of two and a half cents an hour. The loss to the port of Montreal by reason of the strike is said to reach half a million.

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The graduating nurses from the general hospital, Winnipeg, are: M. Aston, A. Armstrong, B. St. Dennis, J. P. Duncan, M. M. Frost, A. M. Forrest, N. E. Fallis, M. F. Gray, J. R. Hamilton, M. Hermann, M. J. Irving, A. E. Johnston, I. Johnson, A. Laidlaw, M. Matheson, M. Montgomery, M. E. Nicholson, D. Peterson, C. B. Rutledge, H. G. Robinson, J. N. Reid, S. G. Staples, M. E. Taggart, A. M. Wilkins, E. E. Kidd.

* * *

William Luxton, a well-known Canadian, died in Winnipeg, May 20th, of paralysis. He was born in

Devonshire in 1844, coming to Canada when a mere boy and settling in Ontario. He came West in 1871 and became Winnipeg's first school teacher. Leaving the schools he became, with John A. Kenny, the founder of the *Manitoba Free Press* in November, 1872, which under his management became a daily inside of two years. He became interested in politics, both municipal and general, and had no small share in the stirring times that marked the early history of Manitoba. Since 1901 he has been inspector of public buildings for the province.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The superintendent of police in Odessa, Russia, and two detectives were killed by the explosion of a bomb in the central police bureau.

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Prince Fushimi, cousin of the Mikado, will visit Western Canada during June and will be fittingly entertained.

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John E. Redmond and the Irish Nationalist league have passed a resolution declaring the new Irish Home Rule Bill entirely inadequate to Ireland's needs.

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The deliberate wrecking of a train by spreading the rails caused serious injuries to twenty-two people and the death of one man near Los Angeles.

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A Hindoo revolutionist, who aroused the fanatics of the Punjab into a state of great excitement by circulating the fantastic statement that the alleged plague did not exist and the 100,000 deaths weekly attributed to it were really caused by the poisoning of the drinking water by Government emissaries, was sentenced to-day to two years' imprisonment. An accomplice, who dropped harmless balls into wells, alleging that he did so by order of the Government, was condemned to eighteen month's imprisonment.

Western Students at the Guelph College.

The results of examinations at the O. A. C. have been announced and the following students from the West have passed their year exams:—First year, S. J. Neville, Cottonwood, Sask.; K. A. Foster, Abernethy, Sask.; W. A. Middleton, Vernon, B. C.; L. Smith, Braemar, Calgary. Second year, N. J. Shopland, Saanich, B. C.; D. McKenzie, Vancouver, B. C.; J. Laughland, Hartney, Man; W. W. Sharman, Winnipeg, Man.

Employer versus Employee.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice in a recent issue a letter from O. K. growling and kicking about the high wages being paid for hired help, etc. In my opinion the public press isn't the place for a man (other than a fool) to give vent to his narrow minded ideas and selfish motives, for they certainly are in the extreme selfish. His first kick is high wages. Who fixes those wages? If O. K. doesn't feel inclined or can't afford to pay the current rate of wages, he does not have to. Let him do as he advises others to do—set them the example, go slow, put in just enough crop to support himself and his wife. I hope O. K. doesn't possess such a luxury. If so, my heart bleeds, to think of a woman's lot being cast in with that of a man possessed of such selfish principles. He avers the hired man as a rule, is a waster. Now I will ask him one question. Who has made Canada what it is to-day? Bad masters invariably get bad or rather make bad servants. Another grievance of O. K.'s is the alluring away of good men by his neighbor farmers. If O. K. will pay his men the current rate of wages without attempting to swindle them out of it, treat like men and not like slaves, this trouble will very soon remedy itself.

Hoping you will find space in your valuable paper for this advice to O. K.

GRATIS.

Look out for Mad Dogs.

"Stillwater, Minn. began the killing of all unmuzzled dogs on March 4th. There has been so much rabies throughout the state that various sections have undertaken the extermination of every canine who has no responsible owner to obey the muzzling order. Large numbers of cattle and other animals have been bitten, and many persons have been forced to undergo the Pasteur treatment." So reads a paragraph in an esteemed contemporary. The vagrant mongrel has done untold damage to the sheep industry of Old Canada, and if a rabies scare does no more than rid the parishes and municipalities of the sheep-worrying curs, it will not have been an unmixed evil. The diagnosis of rabies in dogs in the Sboal Lake district of Manitoba has been confirmed by Dr. Gordon Bell, the pathologist, at Winnipeg, and Dr. C. H. Higgins, pathologist to the Health of Animals Branch at Ottawa. Rabbits inoculated with material taken from supposedly mad dogs, quickly succumbed with the usual symptoms of hydrophobia. Late newspaper reports state rabies has broken out in other places in Manitoba. As one tendency of a mad dog is to roam great distances from home, farmers will be well advised to shoot any stray dogs on their premises which act at all suspiciously.

Destroy the Gopher.

The common gopher is an animal that needs no description, but a word as to his habits might not be out of place. It is of the squirrel family and hibernates similarly to the squirrel. During the summer months he lives on the growing grain, causing great destruction in every grain field. Where grain is not grown he is forced to subsist on the less succulent prairie grass until the settler cultivates the land.

That agriculture would be benefited by his destruction is conceded by all, and we would urge upon the farmers the necessity of a war against this pest. The most economical form of this warfare is probably strychnine poisoning. A few grains of poisoned wheat dropped in his hole will be greedily eaten after his scant winter fare and cause him to sleep the sleep that knows no waking. Some local improvement councils with the destruction of gophers in view, purchased large quantities of strychnine to be distributed to farmers throughout the districts, and we would urge the necessity of concerted action on the part of the farmers. A few farmers using the poison in a township will have little effect if the rest are doing nothing. All must work together.

The gopher is very prolific, producing three or four litters of young with three to eight to a litter, the first litter producing the same season, so that the gophers destroyed at this season mean a great saving of time, labor and money later on.

Hawks, owls and badgers are his natural enemies and do a great deal towards holding this pest in check, and even though they do make an occasional depredation on the farmyard, should be spared, for surely the laborer is worthy of his hire. A good investment, too, is to buy traps and small rifles for the boys. They can do much to exterminate the gopher, and should be encouraged in every way to destroy them.—Com.

No Justification for Trading in Futures.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

You have used a very poor illustration to support the position taken by you in defence of the liberty to gamble in wheat, in your editorial of May 22nd.

You say, "Acceptance of money on a bargain to deliver cattle or hogs on a future date would constitute a violation of the principle of the law. Yet no person could be brought to regard it as illegal and consequently the respect which should be due is sacrificed in the endeavor to enforce laws that do not appeal to a man's sense of reason." The com-

mon law on the subject of purchases provides that no verbal contract for the sale of an animal to be delivered at a future time is binding unless some portion of the purchase price is paid. Hence the practice of making a deposit. This deposit which the cattle dealer makes with the owner of the cattle is made to bind the bargain; it makes the seller legally bound to deliver, and the buyer legally bound to accept. Had the buyer failed to make a deposit, though a verbal agreement had been entered into, he could not force delivery, nor could the seller force acceptance. Forfeiture of the deposit does not end the obligation; each has recourse to law to effect the consummation of the bargain. But the margin put up on a wheat deal is the only security the buyer has that delivery will be made; the seller has the option to allow his margin to be forfeited and decline to deliver the wheat. In the one case, the object of the deposit is to insure fulfilment of a bargain; in the other, the margin is to enable men to sell something that they have not got, with the hope that they may reap the profit of a legitimate commercial transaction without performing the legitimate work of a trader; namely, transferring a commodity from the hands of a producer to the hands of a consumer.

Winnipeg, Man.

E. A. PARTRIDGE.

[We see the distinction in the two cases, but fail to appreciate any difference in principle, and it was the principle of freedom in trade we defended, not the practice of gambling. If we had a law through which a buyer would have recourse when delivery of wheat was not made, little or no use would be made of it, as the buyer would be satisfied with the margin, or deposit, he had received, as we seldom see the law as applied to live stock resorted to, and whether or not it would curtail dealing is a problematical question; but we understand this is the object for which the anti-option dealers are working.—Ed.]

Judgment upon the Grain Exchange Case.

On the 21st inst., His Honor Judge Phippen gave his decision upon the case of the Crown vs. Messrs. Gage, Love, McHugh, et al, members of the Grain Exchange and the Northern Grain Dealers' Association, who were charged with conspiring and combining to restrain trade in wheat.

Complaint was first lodged against the defendants last fall by Mr. D. W. McCuaig of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and the case was heard before Magistrate Daly, who committed defendants to stand trial before the higher court. During the provincial election campaign the trial rested, but immediately after the Government found itself sustained, proceedings were begun under the personal direction of Hon. J. H. Agnew, with R. A. Bonnar leading prosecuting attorney. Throughout the hearing, the case took on more of the nature of an investigation into conditions surrounding the grain trade than of a presentation of evidence of or against criminal acts. In his summing up the judge remarked that there was absolutely no conflicting evidence, so that his duty was simply to give his interpretation of the act as its provisions apply to the actions of the defendants.

The finding of the judge is a long treatise upon the marketing of wheat, with special reference to the part taken by elevator companies, the Grain Exchange and the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association. Throughout, His Honor gives the impression of being more familiar with the attitude of mind of the dealer than of the producer and endeavors to point out the advantages to all concerned in the methods upon which the Grain Exchange is and has been conducted.

After going over the nature of the evidence offered Judge Phippen gave it as his finding according to his construction of the act that no evidence was given to support the accusation that there was any conspiracy to unduly restrain trade.



SUMMER PLEASURES ON SANDY LAKE, DAUPHIN MUNICIPALITY, MAN.

The case we understand will be appealed to the full courts for their judgment of the actions of the defendants in relation to the provisions of the act.

Bran Containing Weed Seeds.

Some time ago a correspondent wrote for information as to the law in Saskatchewan with regard to the selling of bran and shorts containing the seeds of noxious weeds. Through the courtesy of the Chief Weed Inspector for Saskatchewan we have our attention called to the ordinance respecting noxious weeds passed by the Northwest Territorial Government in 1903, which says: No person shall purchase or sell, barter or otherwise dispose or remove from any premises any bran, shorts, chopped or crushed grain or cleanings containing seeds of noxious weeds, without first destroying the germinating qualities of such seeds. Exception is then made for the feeding of sheep on screening or other such purpose that will destroy the vitality of the seeds.

In addition Mr. Willing writes: "With further reference to this matter I may inform you that the seeds picked from one gallon of bran, the product of a prominent Manitoba mill, were identified, and tested for germination at this office during the past season and a large percentage of them were found to have retained their vitality. These seeds were:—200 wild oats; 86 great ragweed; 3 wild buckwheat; 3 lamb's-quarters; 1 hairy-mint; 1 stinkweed; 1 sunflower; 2 rose.

It was evident that crushed screenings had been mixed with the bran. I just mention this as a warning to those using bran, for one of the frequent causes of the introduction of weeds to new land is through feed stuff.

T. N. WILLING.

Sask. Chief Inspector of Weeds.

Record Imported Clydesdales.

The executive of the Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association at their meeting on May 23rd decided to adopt the motion notice of which has been before the members for some time; namely, to admit to registration only imported stock whose sires, dams, grandsires and grandams are recorded and given numbers in the Stud Book of Great Britain and Ireland. This means that a pedigree to record in the Canadian book after July first, will have to have information similar to the following:

Sweet Briar, Registered	{	Baron's Pride	Sir Everard
		9122	5353 Forest Queen
		Starlight	7233 Hiawatha
		21876	10087 Bright Star
			19555

The females on the dams side are fictitious, as also are their numbers, there being only 18,555 females recorded in Scotland. The number of the animal in question, however, need not be secured to secure registration in Canada, as the numbers are not given until the Stud Book is being compiled. This new arrangement will in the future debar from recording the produce of the Mains of Airies horses, a strain very common in Canada, and also Prince Lawrence produce. Any person having imported fillies not yet recorded in Canada had better lose no time in having them registered. Send the Old Country pedigrees with the fees and application to the Account National Records Board Ottawa.

Ontario Agricultural Societies Take Up Field Competition.

The News is authority for the following:

"No end of interest has been evoked throughout the province in the Ontario Government's field crop competition, in which ten prizes of \$100 each are being offered.

"Not only have the first ten agricultural societies applying been entered as active competitors, but fifteen late applicants will be able to go ahead with their experiments, being guaranteed their expenses in connection with the regular Government grant.

"The first ten societies applying are the following: York and Markham, with headquarters at Markham, Caledonia at Caledonia, Pushlinch at Morriston, Verulam at Bobcaygeon, Oxford at Highgate, Mount Forest at Mount Forest, Peninsular Centre at Smithville, South Dorchester at Springfield, Strong at Sundridge, Lucknow at Lucknow.

"Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, who has the competition in charge, says that it cannot fail of excellent results. In all there will be about 300 individual farmers interested, each of them with an average of ten acres under crop, making a total of 3,000 acres in the province given over to experimental grains.

"The Dominion Government will supply the expert judges, and after the awards have been made, samples of the best crops in each society will be forwarded to the Guelph Fat Stock Show, where a sweepstakes prize will be offered for the best individual exhibit."

Things to Remember.

Central Alberta Stock Growers' Association Meets and Picnic at Erskine. June 5 and 6
Shorthorn Cattle Sale, Hon. Thos.
Greenway, Crystal City June 13
Winnipeg Horse Show June 13, 14 and 15
Shorthorn Sale, A. & G. Mutch, Regina
Exhibition Grounds June 26
Calgary Exhibition July 9, 10, 11 and 12
Portage la Prairie Exhibition. July 9, 10, and 11
Hackney Sale, Rawlinson Bros., Calgary July
Winnipeg Exhibition July 13 to 20
Brandon Fair July 22 to 26
Regina Exhibition July 30, August 2
Conference of Grain Interests Winnipeg, June 5 and 6.

MANITOBA FAIRS.

Springfield July 3
Morris July 3 and 4
Neepawa July 3 and 4
Dauphin August 6

ALBERTA FAIRS.

Edmonton July 1-2-3-4
Innisfail July 4 and 5
Calgary July 9-10-11-12
Okotoks July 16 and 17
High River July 18 and 19
Red Deer July 22 and 23
Strathcona July 24
Fort Saskatchewan July 26
Macleod July 31, Aug. 1-2
Lethbridge Aug. 6, 7 and 8
Leduc Aug. 8 and 9
Vermilion Sept. 10 and 11
Vegreville Sept. 11 and 12
Didsbury Sept. 13
Olds Sept. 16 and 17
Magrath Sept. 19 and 20
Raymond Sept. 24 and 25
Cardston Sept. 26 and 27
Medicine Hat Oct. 1 and 2
Lacombe Oct. 3 and 4
Ponoka Oct. 7 and 8
Wetaskiwin Oct. 9 and 10
Innisfail Oct. 11
Nanton Oct. 15
Pincher Creek Oct. 16

SASKATCHEWAN FAIRS.

Lashburn September 18
Lloydminster September 19 and 20
Radisson September 24
Quill Lake September 26
Watson September 27
N. Battleford October 1 and 2
Duck Lake October 4
Kinistino October 8
Tisdale October 10
Melfort October 15 and 16
Battleford July 24, 25 and 26
Hanley July 30
Prince Albert August 1 and 2
Saskatoon August 6, 7 and 8
Rosthern August 8 and 9
Indian Head August 13 and 14
Pt. Qu'Appelle July 31
Sintaluta August 2
Moosomin August 6 and 7
Grenfell August 8
Wapella August 9
Fairmeade August 13
Broadview August 14
Wolseley August 15
Yorkton July 9 and 10
Saltcoats July 23
Churchbridge July 25
Dubuc July 26
Strassburg July 30
Abernethy August 2
Carlyle August 6
Arcola August 8
Gainsboro August 9
Carnduff August 13
Oxbow August 14
Alameda August 15
Regina July 30, 31 and August 1 and 2
Milestone August 2
Moose Jaw August 6 and 7
S. Qu'Appelle August 8 and 9
Creelman August 13
Stoughton August 14

New Seed Division Official.

The Seed Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has appointed E. D. Eddy, B.S.A., to take charge of its work in Manitoba. This position was made vacant by the resignation of John Bracken, B.S.A., who as announced in these columns last week, has been selected as Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes in Saskatchewan.

Mr. Eddy comes to his work well qualified to give excellent service. He is a young man born and raised on a farm in Ontario and graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College in 1905. Since his graduation he has been engaged exclusively in journalistic work in connection with the *Weekly Sun*, Toronto and the *Nor' West Farmer*, Winnipeg.

MARKETS

The event of the past week in market circles was the bringing down of the opinions of Judge Phippen in the celebrated Grain Exchange case. As a result of this decision and interpretation of the act respecting combines, the elevator interests are in a very comfortable mood. Preparations are going on to present the producers' side of the case at the conference of grain interests to be held on the 5th and 6th of June.

Seeding has been progressing favorably the past two weeks; so that now practically all the wheat is sown, but a lot of it in a very hasty manner, as the season did not permit of thorough preparation of the land. The fine weather, however, has had the effect of easing the tone of the speculative markets and of making them more erratic. Green bug damages and cold weather in the winter wheat states, short crops in Europe, late seeding in America and a steady demand for milling wheat from Europe, have had the effect of giving strength to trade. Prices in America, however, are carried above an export basis by the speculative element which has resulted in a wider spread between the contract and off grades.

In the Winnipeg market prices are from 23 cents to 26 cents higher than in January, though about the same as they were a week ago. Thompson, Sons and Co., said at the close of the last week:

"Manitoba wheat has been active and firm and fluctuating from day to day more or less in line with United States markets. Exporters and millers are not buying much and the trade is nearly all speculative. Prices are 1 Hard 92½c., 1 Northern 91½c., 2 Northern 88½c., spot or en route, and futures May 91½c., July 93½c., August 95c., September 96c., and October 94½c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur."

COARSE GRAINS.

No. 4	80½	80½
Oats	41½	41½
Barley	50	50
Flax	1.33	1.33

MILLFEED, NET, PER TON—

Bran	17.50
Shorts	18.50

CHOPPED FEEDS—

Barley and oats	24.00
Barley	22.00
Oats	26.00

HAY, per ton (cars on track, Winnipeg)

Loose loads	15.00 @	16.00
Potatoes, in cars track Winnipeg	70	

PRODUCE (WHOLESALE PRICES.)

BUTTER—

Creamery, fresh made bricks	30	
Second grade bricks	25	@ 27
Dairy, extra fancy	23	@ 24
Prints, fancy, in small lots	21	@ 22
Dairy, in tubs	19 ⁸⁰	@ 20

CHEESE—

Manitoba New, at Winnipeg	12 @	12½
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EGGS—

Fresh gathered f. o. b. Winnipeg	17½ @	18
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POULTRY (cold storage stock)—

Spring chickens.....	15½@	16
Spring ducks	16	
Fowl	12	
Young turkeys	18	
Geese.....	14	

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Rather strong, July \$1.06 per bu., September \$1.08 per bu.

LIVE STOCK.

The market is gaining more strength as farmers have been busy seeding and have arranged to not be interrupted to deliver stock.

Best steers, \$5.25 per cwt.; good butchers' stock, \$4.25 to \$5.25; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.00; bulls, \$2.25 to \$2.75; sheep, \$6 to \$7 per cwt.; lambs, \$7 to \$7.25 per cwt.

TORONTO.

Export cattle, choice, \$5.15 to \$5.35, and extra choice steers at \$5.50. Medium grade exporters \$4.75 to \$5.00; butchers choice \$4.80 to \$5.25; medium \$4.50 to \$4.75; stockers and feeders \$2.75 to \$4.50; export sheep \$4.00 to \$5.50; spring lambs \$3.00 to \$6.00 each; hogs, \$6.90 per cwt.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$4.30 to \$6.50; heifers, \$2.70 to \$5.40; good to prime steers, \$5.40 to \$6.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.90 to \$5.20.
Hogs.—Light, \$5.20 to \$6.47; mixed, \$16.5 to \$6.45; bulk of sales, \$6.25 to \$6.40.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

A free site just outside of Calgary has been offered to Bishop Pinkham for a church school. A gift in money accompanied the deed of the land.

* * *

Count Leo Leonovitch Tolstoi, son of the famous author, who was arrested in February last charged with high treason in publishing his father's latest political pamphlet, has been acquitted. The court decided that the count had no criminal intent in re-publishing the pamphlet, which was printed abroad, but ordered the Russian edition to be burned and the plates destroyed.

* * *

A tower has recently been erected at Knutsford, England, as a memorial to Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Cranford," "Mary Barton," "The Life of Charlotte Brontë," and other books.

* * *

Every province in Canada has now a coat-of-arms. Alberta was the last to receive a provincial emblem. Word has been received from the *Herald's* college that a design has been approved for that province, and the same will reach Ottawa in a few days. The Alberta shield, which has been approved, has a St. George's cross on the top, and below it a range of snow-capped mountains, with a plain and field of wheat in the foreground.

* * *

Covered as it is with the dust of antiquity, it is hard to decipher the real meaning of the obscure word "Selah," but enough can be learned to make it plain that it is full of meaning. To understand it, we must remember that the Psalms are songs, sung in the course of the Temple worship, in connection with the music of the Temple orchestra, and all under the direction of the leader or conductor. At certain points in the rendering of the psalm the leader wished the singers or a portion of them, or a part of the orchestra, to be silent, for a time, that the full beauty of the music might be enhanced. Especially was this true in the antiphonal or responsive singing of some Psalms, and the sign or command of the leader for this stopping and resting was the musical term of the text "Selah."—REV. C. I. STACEY.

* * *

Among the boys enrolled for the summer term at Denstone College, Staffordshire, is a son of King Lobengula, late chief of the Matabeles.

* * *

Miss Florence Nightingale, the heroine of the Crimea, celebrated her eighty-seventh birthday on May 15th. She is quite feeble physically and never leaves her home in London, but her mind is as bright and her interest in the sick as keen as ever.

* * *

The degree of D.D. was conferred by the McMaster University on the Rev. W. E. Norton, superintendent of home missions, and the Rev. J. G. Brown, secretary of foreign missions, while W. A. McIntyre, principal of the Normal School at Winnipeg, and Rev. W. J. McKay, editor of the *Canadian Baptist*, received the degree of L.L.D.

DOUKHOBOR LAND OPEN FOR ENTRY.

The transforming of the Doukhobors into Canadian citizens has not proved so easy a task as was anticipated on their arrival here eight years ago. The maintenance of their old community life was against assimilation. The refusal to become naturalized grew out of the remembrance of the wrongs they had suffered at home in the name of government and citizenship, and the fact that such a refusal shut them entirely out from ownership of the land has had little weight with them. Up to the present they

have held some 2,600 quarter sections of land, some of which have five or ten acres under cultivation and some have none at all. The only land that has raised crops of any value is that in the near vicinity of the villages. Yet the land they held is of the best of the West and held by enterprising settlers could be made very profitable. Complaints have been made against this granting of special privileges to a people who would not consent to become citizens, with the result that a Commission was appointed to investigate conditions with a view to remedying the evil. On the report of this Commission the Dominion Government has made the following arrangement:—To those Doukhobors who choose to become Canadian citizens homesteads have been issued. Up to date, two hundred and thirty-three have so elected, but the larger portion, 8,175 people, cling yet to community life and refuse naturalization. These are to be put under reserves created near the villages, forty-eight in the Yorkton district and thirteen in Prince Albert, comprising in all 768 quarter sections. By this adjustment of the people to the land, there are now left on the Government's hands 1618 homesteads which will be thrown open for homestead entry on June 1st, and the public given an opportunity to take up these lands.

THE HOMEMAKER'S SOCIETY.

There will probably always be obstacles to prevent the formation of a Homemakers' Union which will insist on a ten-hour day or any other limit to the expenditure of the housewife's energy. The only thing possible is to have in every home a society of which mother, father and children are the members, whose rules are formed and obeyed with the single object of making the care of the home and the labor of its mistress as little like drudgery as possible. *Harper's Bazaar* in a late issue puts the case in a sensible and concise shape:

"A New York doctor, addressing a mass meeting in the interests of regulating the work of women and children in the state, told how a woman forty-two years old, but looking sixty-eight, had come to him lately for medical advice. She lived in the country within one hundred miles of New York and had no indigenous malaria nor any organic disease; but she had no appetite, no strength, no blood, no nerve power. She had five children and took care of them, and of a husband and one workman besides; she did the cooking, scrubbing, washing and mending for eight people; was always sleepy and tired, but could not sleep and could not eat; went to bed at eleven, got up at five, and thought she slept three or four hours. She had heard the doctor had cured many people; and she wanted to be cured. No law in the land will reach her case. And there are 100,000 women of the kind in the state of New York whom no legal enactment will ever protect," commented the doctor, and instanced a second case. She had seven children, one husband, one grocery store; opened the store at five in the morning, closed it at eleven at night; did her washing and housekeeping; had no time to sit down to a meal, and wanted a prescription to make her feel well and strong and cheerful. The doctor was anxious to limit the overwork of women in factories, where it could be reached. Here was overwork that no law could stop.

"Yet that it can be stopped is shown in hundreds of such cases. The overworked woman dies. The husband marries again. The new incumbent looks at the load, and wisely lifts no more of it than she can carry. The rest is left—and yet life goes on, apparently as well as ever. How is it done? A woman cannot wait for her husband's second wife to teach her. There are no doctors and no laws that can transform her

conditions. She must become a law unto herself, and set her own ten-hour day and be her own factory inspector. It is better for her girls—and boys, too—to wash the dishes, make the beds, scrub the floor and run the sewing machine for her than under the harsher direction of a stepmother. Let her put herself in the second wife's place and drop part of her burden."

PURE FOOD.

The increasing popularity of pure food exhibitions is an encouraging sign of progress. For long enough men have obeyed the Scriptural injunction to eat what was set before them asking no question, though indifference rather than conscience was at the bottom of the lack of curiosity concerning the materials they put into their bodies. They had an almost pathetic faith in the advertisements. If a can were marked "absolutely pure" they accepted it though the guarantee was written by the manufacturer himself. Humanity says, "Man is the noblest work of God," but probably the monkey does not believe it. And the consumers took sand in the sugar and other soils in the spice, formaldehyde in the milk, apple cores and peelings in the strawberry jam, not to speak of far more harmful things mingled with the daily bill of fare, and innocently wondered why dyspepsia was the continental disease.

But changes have come and now there is an unscriptural inquisitiveness regarding what we eat and drink. There are extremists of course who would allow mankind to swallow nothing that has not been disinfected and fumigated and boiled and filtered. It was one of these who tried to impress upon an old man who had eaten and drunk by faith these many years that water must be boiled before using it, "to kill the germs"; but the ancient refused because he said he would as soon be an aquarium as a cemetery any day. Yet the extremists are doing good work. They are cranks, perhaps, but the wheel of progress cannot turn very far without them. Their best work is to make the indifferent think, and a task of that kind deserves credit as being both difficult and unthankful.

The American Congress has passed a bill in the interests of pure food by forbidding any canned goods or packages being shipped from one state to another without having its table of contents clearly stated on the label that he who runs may read. This throws the responsibility upon the consumers. If he wishes a diet of lime or sand or aniline, no one can say him nay, but if he suffers he can blame no one else. The Government does not dictate what he shall eat; it only gives him a chance to know what he is eating. Except for a few substances whose nature is definitely known to be harmful, manufacturers are not forbidden to use adulterations, so long as they are stated on the label so that the consumer can know exactly what they are getting.

The point then is that the people as individuals must learn what substances are harmful and what may be used with impunity. They must know what pure food is in order to avoid what is injurious to the body, or else all the labels in creation will not be of any benefit. And this is the main object of the pure food show—to instruct those who attend how to distinguish between good and evil.

THE UNIVERSAL CALL OF THE SOIL.

The call of Mother Earth to her sons to come and live their lives and work their work close to her seems universal. The dignity of labor on the soil is becoming more and more impressed on men's minds. Agriculture has become a recognized science, to the study of which a man must bring brains, and to whose success head knowledge is indispensable. The widespread influence of this idea of agriculture is seen in the recent examination reports of one of our best-known Canadian agricultural colleges. Probably none but the greatest of the world's universities could show greater diversity of nationality among the students. Every province in the Dominion is well represented, and students are enrolled from across the line, from Massachusetts to California. They have come from all parts of the British Isles to study Canadian methods of agriculture. That is not so surprising, but it is of interest to read down the list and see that not only Anglo-Saxons have been attracted by the excellence of the course provided, but ambitious young men from Mexico, Belgium, Germany, India, Spain, Argentina, and even from Egypt and Japan. And the soil with its mysteries and miracles provides common ground for all.

TAMING THE TONGUE.

If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body.—St. James iii: 2.

Mrs. Hayward's advice to "speak gently" is timely—now and always—for I think we can all agree with the strong words which St. James uses about the mischief words can do. He says that the tongue is harder to tame than any bird, beast or serpent, and that it is like a little flame which can start a great and destructive fire.

Whether you live in city or in country, in town or village, I venture to assume that you have known something of the deadly poison contained in bitter words. It is so easy to let them pass the unguarded doors of the lip, and so impossible to catch the destructive, invisible sprites of mischief as they go swiftly on their way. And the worst of it is that they increase and multiply with such rapidity. The words which are poured out recklessly to a confidential friend are repeated and exaggerated as they pass from mouth to mouth. Though we might give all we possess to kill them, no act of ours can call them back or make them as though they had never been spoken.

With such a dangerous weapon always ready for use, we need to be as careful as though we carried a loaded revolver in the hand. We may well pray earnestly each day: "Keep the door of my lips." Of course, the trouble really lies deeper down. To attempt to control one's words, without trying to change angry feelings into love, would be like cleansing a coated tongue without trying to cure the hidden trouble of which that outward sign is only a danger-signal.

But in the meantime, while one is fighting for dear life with angry thoughts, trying hard to conquer resentment and to be really affectionate in heart, the tongue needs a curb-bit instead of the ordinary bridle which may be strong enough for ordinary use. It is in a crisis, when we know that we are angry and are trying to conquer the feeling, that we must be especially careful to say as little as possible. The words which seem at the time to be words which seem at the time to be a righteous expression of indignation, look very different when we cool down and remember with dismay what we have said. And we must be even more careful with written words. We are apt to pour out our feelings on paper to a sympathizing friend, having a sense of relief when that safety-valve has enabled us to let off some superfluous steam. But it would be far wiser to put the angry letter away for a day or two under lock and key, reading it again before posting it. When this is done, it will probably be dropped into the fire instead of the post, and we shall kneel down to thank God because He kept us from sending it.

When we are angry we should consider ourselves to be more or less insane, needing careful watching.

It is a strange thing that we can feel so pleased in the utterance of unkind speeches about other people, when we know, even at the time, that we shall be very sorry afterwards. It is folly and madness to set a lighted match to a friendship which helps largely in making the happiness of daily life. In the heat of anger we may think that we don't care whether the friendship is destroyed or not. But what misery we might have spared ourselves if we had kept the curb bit firmly in place and refused to let loose the words that were trembling on our tongues.

But it is not only when angry that the tongue is hard to tame. I don't at all understand why it should be so, but we certainly seem to find an unnatural pleasure in talking about the faults of our neighbors. This sin, also, is one we know even as we commit it will be repented of very soon. Almost immediately afterwards we think: "Oh, I wish I had kept that fact to myself." We don't really want to injure the reputation of others—very likely those we have been complacently pulling to pieces are people we like pretty well—but the mischief has been done and can never be undone. Our tongues sometimes seem to be free agents, for they talk on recklessly almost against our

will, and quite against our good resolutions. But let us try to tame this unruly member, striving by earnest prayer and constant effort to keep it well under control.

If only we could always remember that our dear Lord is really though invisibly present, Right in the room with us—though the doors may be shut—and listening to every word! That remembrance could not fail to make us more careful what we say. The people we are finding fault with are friends of His. More than that, every unnecessary word we say against the least of His brethren is instantly accepted as said against Him. How often our careless and unkind words must have hurt Him! We are speaking against Him, and He is listening—let that thought keep down our love of idle and mischievous gossip and prevent any unnecessary retailing of the faults of our neighbors.

This, like most things, is a matter of habit. We all know people who are considered to be "dangerous," just

one of the most valuable of all accomplishments—holding our tongues. Have we already got them tamed? Have you not often said to yourself: "I won't mention what I heard about Miss Smith or Mr. Jones to anyone." Then you make a few friendly calls, and go home filled with shame as you remember that the very thing you had resolved not to mention has been the chief topic of conversation at each house you entered. Again and again the resolve is made, only to be broken. Each time the tongue has grown more unruly and the will more enfeebled. But if we strengthen our resolutions with earnest prayer, we may be able to keep them. St. James says, "the tongue can no man tame," but that statement—true as it is—is not so disheartening as it appears to be. With man it may be impossible, but with God nothing is impossible. The gift of the Holy Spirit, promised in answer to earnest prayer, is no imaginary idea, but a very real inspiration of Divine strength into our weak wills.



MASSING OF FLOWERS.

because they love to pass on every bit of spicy news that they hear. If we have already earned that unenviable reputation let us form new habits and win a better name. Let us deliberately refuse to pass on interesting bits of information which can in the slightest degree cast a shadow on the reputation of another—unless it be a real duty to speak of them, which it very seldom is. Then, by slow degrees, we can learn

Let us call God to our side, and then we may learn to control this little member which boasteth great things.

"We kneel, how weak! we rise, how full of power!
Why, therefore, should we do ourselves this wrong—
Or others—that we are not always strong?"

HOPE.

THE WILD BIRD'S SONG.

By M. E. Audubon.

(Miss Audubon is a granddaughter of the famous ornithologist.—Editor.)

He sang as though his little throat
Was overflowing with the song;
As only those can sing who know
Nought of this human world of wrong!
As none but those to whom proud man
Has given the name of "dumb things"
can.

He sang as I would fain, to God—
The plaudits of the listening crowd,
Their flatteries, their beck and nod,
They called not forth this anthem
loud,

So bright, so glad, so wild and free—
Yet only Heaven heard—and me.

He perched on a wild rose-bud, so near,
I could have touched the other side,
He plumed his wings, and once again
Poured forth his praises far and wide.
Oh, very near he brought me then
To the dear Lord of birds and men!

A moment more, and he had soared
Far up into the ether blue.
As though he sought the home of God,
Higher and higher still, he flew.
While to my heart the evening breeze
Whispered: "If God so cares for these
How careth He for you?"

—N. Y. Independent.

LET THY LOVE BY ACTIONS SPEAK.

Light the beams now shed, in swelling
tide the misty years advance,
Heav'n's borrow'd rays will gloom
dispel, and earth hath darkness
bleak;

Now thy rose of fragrant unguent power,
the present is your chance;
To the wheel thy shoulder put and let
thy love by actions speak.

Now thy honor give, where due, while
hearts nigh breaking still survive,
Earth is weary, full of sorrow—hearts
to share your joy doth seek;

Words kind now say, helpful things per-
form, while with us life to strive:
To the wheel thy shoulder put and let
thy love by actions speak.

Scatter rosebuds now, while you in true
bright smiles the harvest reap,
Emblems now may deck the grave, as
acts now done, that ever speak;

Now thy choicest off'ring give, from
glist'ning eyes the dewdrops
sweep:

To the wheel thy shoulder put and let
thy love by actions speak.

Round about thee there are burdens you
can ease or help to bear,
Shadows in life's pathway gather,
sorrow doth bedew the cheek:
Now may thy loving sympathy hope's
sweet voice souls cause to hear:
To the wheel thy shoulder put and let
thy love by actions speak.

For the years are passing o'er us bear-
ing us with sands of time,

For the realms of gloom with joyful
dawn of morn eternal break;

On love's young wings where the sun-
shine glows beyond the day's
decline:

There the work of life is ended and the
dead by actions speak.

—I. MIDDLETON, Cockley, Maryculter,
Scotland, an appreciative reader of the
"Quiet hour."

BECAUSE OF ONE.

Because of one dear infant head
With golden hair,
To me all little heads
A halo wear;
And for one saintly face I knew,
All babes are fair.

Because of two wide, earnest eyes
of heavenly blue,
Which looked with yearning gaze
My sad soul through,
All eyes now fill mine own with tears
Whate'er their hue.

Because of little death-marked lips
Which once did call
My name in plaintive tones,
No voices fall
Upon my ears in vain appeal
From children small.

Two little hands held in my own,
Long, long ago.
Now cause me as I wander through
This world of woe
To clasp each baby hand stretched out
In fear of foe;
The lowest cannot plead in vain—
I loved him so.

—The Current.

A HOME SONG.

The twilight bees to the comb,
And the wandering bird to the nest,
And the roaming sails turn home
Far out in the darkening west;
Home, home, they gladly drift,
Though the lawn was loved of the bee,
And the bird had loved the lift
As the sailor the open sea.

And I, who have wandered far,
Down unremembered ways,
With never a steadfast star
Through all those drifting days,
Now turn to an Inn whereof
I know one door stands wide—
And the rest is silence, love,
Till the world is shut outside!

—Arthur J. Stringer.

A REQUEST TO THE MEMBERS.

You have all been writing so well that there hasn't been any need for me to say anything and I've enjoyed the listening thoroughly. You are such a "dependable" crowd that one only needs to ask to have the favor granted, so I'm going to ask. Will you, one and all who have any knowledge of the subject whatever, write to the Ingle Nook about exhibitions? There is wide scope in this topic—You can tell of the finest fair you ever attended, of the woman's department at fairs, of bright ideas in the management of local fairs, or if it is easier, of the unwise, harmful or inconvenient features of the same institutions, and the improvements that can be made. Will a great many of you do that, and please have your letter reach this office not later than June 20th, so that they will appear in our annual Exhibition Number?

DAME DURDEN.

SING A SONG OF WISHING.

Sing a song of spinsters!
My latchkey and my flat!
No brutal man to say to me:
"What have you done with that
Last bill-wad I bestowed on you
A month or so ago?"
I love my independence; still
When burns the firelight low,
I feel quite lonely, and so small—
Perhaps I'll marry, after all!

Sing a song of wedded wives!
Three meals to plan per day
A cook to keep and pacify,
A husband to obey!
He's very dear, of course, but when,
Both day and night, he's buried
Up to his eyes in stocks and shares,
It's stupid to be married!
And there are moments when I'd fain
Become a spinster once again!

A CALL TO THE ARTISTS.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been wishing so long to come and join your Ingle Nook. I think all the letters are so interesting and helpful. I live on a ranch near a big lake and we have great fun in summer going boating, and there are some nice picnic parties every summer. I wonder if any of your readers are interested in oil paintings and water colors. My husband and I paint a lot of pictures, either in landscape, marine or flowers.

Could some kind friend give a recipe for cream pie?

BROWNIE.

(We have some members who are interested in art, and who only needed your introduction to draw forth their ideas. An exchange of ideas along this line will be splendid for the rest of us whose knowledge of things artistic is limited, and we hope to hear from all of you who know anything about it. What good times you must have near that big lake when the warm weather comes!

Cream Pie.—Boil a pint of sweet milk and add to it three tablespoons of cornstarch which has been blended with half a cup of milk. When boiled stir in the beaten yolks of three eggs, two tablespoons butter and a cup of sugar. Line a deep plate with rich pie crust, fill with the mixture and bake in a moderate oven for twenty minutes. Beat the whites of the eggs with one cup of sugar; spread this meringue on the pie when cooked and return to the oven until slightly browned.—D. D.)

ANOTHER VISIT FROM MARTHA.

RHUBARB WINE—PUMPKIN FLOUR—FRUIT HINTS WANTED.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been wanting to call at the Ingle Nook for some time, especially for information on different subjects which I am not sure belong properly to this department, but perhaps you can send them to their proper places.

I want to know how to take the hulls off the oats. We have a small hand machine in which we grind our own wheat for grits, and if I could get some plan for shelling oats I could make our own oat meal, which for some reason we cannot get from dealers in the smaller towns.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

I think it would be nice for some of our members to give recipes for plain cookery; such as buns, scones, etc. I cannot make buns as I would like, so perhaps some of our members will give their way for the benefit of all. I have often wished in the heat of the summer that I had something I could bake on the top of the stove; it would not make the house so hot as to heat the oven. I believe these would come in all right for our bachelor friends too.

I often make a sponge cake pudding in the summer and make it large enough so as to have some left, which is nice for tea. I might say that I use sour cream a great deal, as it is so quick. For the above pudding it is rich enough. Just stir the cream up and use it as it is, adding, of course, soda, sugar, salt and flavoring, and an egg or two according to the size you make your cake or pudding. I do not know of any handier way to make biscuits than just to use the cream as above, and it saves churning too.

Some time ago one of our members told me to try pumpkin flour instead of pumpkins. I am sure it would be much handier, but I cannot get it. If this comes to her notice perhaps she would not think it too much trouble to tell me where I could get some.

As I am somewhat of an amateur at gardening some suggestions as to caring for raspberries and strawberries, which I am trying to raise, would be very acceptable to me and perhaps to others as well.

I for one would be pleased to have "Mary's" recipe for making rhubarb wine.

We have not heard from "Helponabit" for some time, and has "Allan" quit calling? I do not see any objection to allowing our bachelor friends to call in occasionally as long as they keep to topics of general interest to the members.

I think "Helmet-of-Resolution" and all others who do their own work ought to have a washing machine. Even if the machines do not wash the neckbands, wrist-bands and the very soiled places quite clean, it is a small matter to give these a little rub compared with having to wash the whole article. I paid \$7.50 for mine seven years ago. Just think, one dollar a year! Your husband will nearly always find time to turn it for you if you try and arrange it to suit his work.

Saskatchewan.

MARTHA.

(It is so long since you called that I began to think you had dropped us from your list of acquaintances. So your are from the old town, too! Don't you often wish for a sight of the blue bay and the cliffs? I do, many a time. I have made enquiries and no one can tell me of anyway to hull oats at home, but perhaps some of our readers are wiser and can help you. It is strange how hard it is to get oatmeal in the West. Several of the members have complained of it. Your request for plain biscuits and buns shall receive attention. Some scone recipes were given in a recent issue that may suit you.—D. D.)

FOUR-HOUR BREAD.

Take eleven large potatoes, slice and boil in two quarts water. Have ready in a two gallon crock, four tablespoons flour, two tablespoons brown sugar and two tablespoons salt. Scald this with the water off the potatoes (all of it), and add the potatoes, which should be rubbed through the colander, or mashed light. Next add two quarts of cold water, and one Royal yeast cake, which should be soaked fifteen minutes. Set in a warm place till light. This yeast is ready to use the next day after making, or will keep in a cool place till needed. To set the bread, use two cups of yeast for each loaf required (no water) and have the flour warm. Warm the yeast and mix up stiff. Set in a warm place for two hours. Mould into loaves, let stand for an hour and bake for an hour. It is not advisable to set

more than one ovenful at a baking, as the bread gets too light, and dries out quicker after it is cooked.

LABOR SAVER.

(Many thanks for the bread recipe. Labor-savers are the very things this Ingle Nook likes to hear about. We are sorry you did not write a letter as well, but hope you will do so soon, as you are in every way eligible for membership and we welcome you.—D. D.)

READY TO DO HIS OWN BREAD-MAKING.

Dear Dame Durden:—I am one of the many bachelors who keep an eye on your column for recipes. In your issue of the 3rd of April you refer to a recipe for bread, which you have supplied to some of your correspondents. As I am specially interested in this line of recipes I would like to have this one from you, as I do not remember having seen it in your columns. Hoping you will oblige me in this matter.

D. A. B. C.

(The recipe for bread is repeated in the issue of May 8th, at the bottom of page 699. If, for any reason you have not a copy of that date, drop me a card and one will be sent. We shall be glad to have you come again.—D. D.)

MORE ABOUT LACE.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have enjoyed the Ingle Nook for a long time and as your reply to "Irish Girl" made me anxious to find out more about Irish crochet I thought I would write.

What is the difference between Irish crochet and the ordinary kind? Do you think there would be any demand for crocheted table mats, eyelet embroidery, crocheted wool work, such as baby afghan sacks, bonnets and booties? I should like to earn some money at light work, as I am not very strong. Would you tell me of any book I could buy to learn Irish crochet and Battenburg lace?

I think "Dell's" letter about her mother's cooking ought to be a warning to all mothers of young girls to prepare for their training. And if we do not know how we do cooking watch ourselves and find out, for I think it a very serious mistake to neglect the training of children, and, I think one of the most important lessons is to be extremely neat and particular as to personal appearance.

By the way, could any of the Nookers tell me how to get fly specks off a photograph? I would be much obliged.

MOTHER-OF-FOUR.

(This is the history of Irish crochet as given by a little Regina lady who knows a great deal about it:—"The Irish crochet is a reproduction of the old Spanish rose point. It owes its start in Ireland to an Irish lady who discovered it in Spain and reproduced it with the crochet needle. There are two kinds of filling used in this lace, the plain and the Clones or knotted filling.

You ought to be able to find a market for the baby things, as there seems always to be a demand for them. You might send some specimens to "Esperance," 352 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, under the conditions stated to Irish Girl in a former issue of this paper. Besides, you could perhaps make some arrangement with a dry-goods merchant in your nearest large town, either selling direct to him, or giving him a percentage of the sales for exhibiting them for you. If you are fairly well acquainted in your district your neighbors and the nearest townspeople might give you private orders.

Often a clean damp cloth will remove fly specks safely, if one is careful not to rub the picture too hard. Perhaps someone knows a reliable method.—D. D.)

CLEANING PHOTOGRAPHS.

How can I remove fly spots from photographs?—F. W., Alberta.

Photographs that have become soiled frequently can be cleaned by using moist bread crumbs. If this does not suffice get some wood alcohol and by careful moistening and gentle rubbing with a soft clean cloth all spots can be removed.

HOME-MADE CHEESE.

The following requirements and directions for the making of cheese at home are recommended by Prof. Dean of the O. A. C. The proper utensils are:

1. A clean vat, tank, tub or can of some kind to hold the milk. A small vat, holding from 200 to 600 pounds and where there is a small steam boiler on the farm the milk and curd may be most conveniently heated in a vat. However, a clean vessel of any kind may be used, a clean wash-boiler being satisfactory.

2. A knife for cutting the curd. A long butcher knife will do if there is no regular curd knife.

3. A hoop (or hoops) is needed to hold the curd. A convenient size is from seven to eight inches in diameter, eight to ten inches high, made of heavy tin or steel, with a perforated bottom. It must have a wooden follower to fit neatly on the inside, and two handles on the outside. A hoop of this kind costs about a dollar.

4. A tin bandager, for putting the cotton bandage on the cheese before filling the curd into the hoop, saves time and patience, but is not essential, as the bandage may be put on after the curd is pressed into shape.

5. Some form of press is needed. A press made of a piece of scantling for a lever, having one end fastened under a partition, and the other end weighted with iron or a pail of water, has been used with very satisfactory results. The hoop containing the curd is placed on a smooth board, and then the lever is put squarely on the follower, and the weight is put on the farther end of the lever.

6. In addition to the utensils named, it will be necessary to have some rennet (preferably a commercial extract) salt and cheese-cotton bandage. Some means of heating or cooking the curd will also be needed. This may be done on the kitchen stove, by setting the vessel containing the curd and whey on the stove, or by heating some of the whey to the desired temperature and adding to it the whole mass.

MAKING THE CHEESE.

The milk for cheesemaking should be clean, sweet, and of good flavor. When at a temperature of 84 to 86 degrees, add the rennet at the rate of six to eight per 1000 pounds of milk, or at the rate of about four to six teaspoons per 100 pounds (10 gallons) of milk. The rennet should be diluted in about a cupful of cold water, and then be thoroughly mixed through the milk by stirring with a dipper for three to five minutes. The milk should not be allowed to stand perfectly still until coagulation takes place. This is determined by inserting the forefinger carefully into the curd; then break on top with thumb and raise the forefinger carefully. If the curd breaks clean over the finger it is ready to cut. If using curd knives, cut once with the horizontal knife and twice with the perpendicular, so as to have the curd in cubes. When cutting with an ordinary knife, cut the curd as carefully and evenly as possible into small pieces. In about five minutes after cutting commence stirring the curd very gently, and continue this for ten minutes, when heat should be applied and the whole mass cooked to 94 or 96 degrees. It is important to keep the curd in motion while heating to prevent scorching and to secure uniform cooking. In about two hours after the rennet has been added the whey may be run off the curd, or the curd dipped out of the whey and placed on some sort of a wooden rack to drain. The whey should be removed as fast as it accumulates. During this time the temperature of the curd should be from 90 to 92 degrees. When the curd is somewhat firm and shows a tendency to meatiness, it may be broken into small pieces, and the salt applied in the proportion of one to two pounds of salt to every hundred

pounds of curd, or three ounces to every hundred pounds of milk.

Thoroughly mix this salt with the curd, and as soon as it is dissolved, (which will take about fifteen minutes) the curd may be carefully packed in the hoop, and pressure applied gently. At the end of half an hour or more the curd should be taken out of the hoop and the bandage pulled neatly up about the cheese, allowing about half an inch to lap over each end. A cotton circle may be placed on each end, and the green cheese be put under pressure again for 24 to 48 hours. The cheese may then be removed from the press, and be placed in a cool room at a temperature not above 60 degrees. They require turning every day for about a month. When from two to three months old they should be in good condition for eating. They will ripen sooner if at a higher temperature, but it will be at the expense of the quality.

Square hoops which mark the cheese into pound and half-pound blocks may be used instead of the circular hoop. Owing to the large surface exposed it is very important to coat them, or ripen them in a cool, moist atmosphere to prevent drying.

A MEMBER WITH A SWEET TOOTH.

Dear Dame Durden:—I take great interest in reading the letters that the Chatterers write and am saving all the recipes from the Ingle Nook. We found a fine receipt for delicate, soft ginger-bread and always use it now.

Would some of the members or Dame Durden please tell me some recipes for nut candy? I am a great lover of candy.

Mother-of-Six asks for methods of preserving eggs. This is the way my mother always packed hers and she was invariably successful. Take a good sized box, cover the bottom with two inches of salt. Put in a layer of eggs the small end down; then a layer of salt followed by another layer of eggs until the box is full. The last layer will be of salt. Cover the box closely and put away. If you are sure that the eggs are quite cold before packing they will keep all winter and you won't know them from fresh ones.

Here is a good recipe for Scotch scones which I got from a Scotch girl:—Two eggs; one cup of sugar; three cups flour; enough milk to make as soft a dough as can be rolled to two-thirds of an inch in thickness. Bake in a frying pan over a moderate fire until brown. I hope I haven't taken too much room in your nice corner.

ISABEL D. D.

(Your recipe for scones comes just in time to answer the request of another member for something that can be cooked on the top of the stove. Here are one or two recipes to help you gratify that sweet tooth.

Fudge with nuts.—Boil together a cup each of milk, sugar and grated chocolate until a little dropped in cold water will harden. Remove from the fire; add a teaspoon of vanilla, and half a cup of English walnuts, and beat until it becomes creamy and begins to granulate. Turn into a buttered dish and mark off into squares.

Delicious Candy.—Boil together two cups of granulated sugar, one-half cup sweet cream and one teaspoon butter until the mixture will harden when dropped on a cold dish. Have ready two cups of chopped walnuts and raisins. Add to the hot syrup and stir until almost stiff. Line a baking-powder can with oiled paper and press the mixture into it; let stand over night in a cold place; then turn out and cut in slices.

Peanut Candy.—Three cups of brown sugar; one cup of New Orleans molasses; one-half teaspoonful of cream of tartar; one pint of peanuts; one-fourth of a pound of butter; one and one-half teaspoonfuls of soda; one cup of water. Boil all the ingredients except the last three to the hard-ball stage. Add the peanuts and boil to the hard-crack stage; then add the butter, and when this is incorporated remove from the fire and add the soda, dissolved in a

teaspoonful of water, and stir vigorously. When the mixture begins to rise pour on a marble slab or platter and spread thin. When cold break or cut in pieces.

Nut Caramels.—Melt very slowly a cupful of granulated sugar, adding gradually a cupful of thin cream or rich milk; then add to this two cupfuls of light brown sugar and stir until it begins to boil steadily. Test frequently in water, and when it will mould into a soft ball, stir in a pint of nut meats, chopped fine. Beat until all is smooth and creamy, and pour into buttered pans, marking off into small squares when nearly cold.

By the time you have tried all of these, some one else may have some new ones to send you.—D. D.)

A NEW MEMBER WITH SOME BRIGHT IDEAS.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been for some time going to write to the Ingle Nook, but kept putting it off from time to time. Now I am coming to join you. I enjoy so much the letters from the different members. I will also give one or two little hints. To clean a white felt hat, warm some flour and rub over well and leave for twenty-four hours. Then shake out well and brush, and the hat will be whiter than when bought. A cure for toothache is to take a piece of batting and put one or two drops of ammonia on it. Put it in the tooth, packing in well, and it will stop toothache at once. This has been tried and proved. To clean a child's white bearskin coat take one box of corn starch and rub in well all over. Leave over night and in the morning hang out on the line in the wind and it will be nice and clean. The recipe given for yeast and bread in one of the late issues was what I have been wanting for some time. I am going to try it this week. We enjoy the ADVOCATE very much having taken it two years, and as soon as it comes in it is always read by all. My little boy always wants the Children's Corner read to him. He is just four years old, but he likes reading. I do not send him to Sunday school, but I will say I think he knows more of the Bible than many children older than himself. I have a book about the Bible called "Easy Steps for Young Disciples," and I think he can start at the first and tell any person what it is all about and describe all the pictures.

And I must tell you we can make use of the boy as well as the girls in cooking and helping. My little boy will get the potatoes and peel them for dinner. When I go to make a cake he will get baking powder, flavoring, dish, butter, flour and then asks if I want my cook book. He says he is going to get so he can bake all the cakes and bread. He can get the table ready for meals now. Saskatchewan. A FRIEND.

(Many thanks for your letter with its useful information. We are glad you did not any longer put off coming to us. The white bearskin coats will wash well also if splashed up and down in several waters made soapy with white castile or ivory soap. The waters should be lukewarm, as also the rinsing water.—D. D.)

HOW TO SOLDER—OR EVERY MAN HIS OWN TINSMITH.

Dear Dame Durden:—At last I have sent one of my long promised recipes, which I hope will prove useful. Like many more I am getting busy, and after doing a day's work and then returning home in this "baching" period one is often too tired for writing. I have tried my hands at bread making; also pancakes and jam tarts and really I feel quite proud of my success.

With kind regards to all the Ingle Nook and Dame Durden.

LIVELANENG.

HOW TO SOLDER—OR EVERY MAN HIS OWN TINSMITH.

Many think that soldering is difficult, but such is not the case, and if the following directions are followed many should learn a simple, useful and interesting hobby.

First to consider is the tools. All that is required is a soldering iron, with the copper bit about twelve ounces in weight and an old smooth file and a stick of hard solder.

Solder will not adhere to any metal until it is prepared, and old utensils thoroughly cleaned. For soldering galvanized goods use common nitric acid, better known as spirits of salts. This solution should be kept in a stone jar and safe from the reach of children. It is a deadly poison, and if spilt on the flesh causes a bad burn. In case of such an accident plunge the injured part into clean cold water and keep it there for about half a minute. Then withdraw, dry with soft towel, taking care not to rub the injured part in drying; then smear on some vaseline. If the person has good flesh there should be no sore or wound. If the article to be repaired is dirty, the part must be cleaned and made bright, or the attempt means failure. The simplest way is a strong old penknife to scrape the article to be cleaned until it is bright. Before a new soldering iron can be used it must be tinned, so proceed as follows: Place the iron in clear fire until well heated; plunge it once very quickly into the salts, and rub all four sides on a piece of sal ammoniac. Then place a piece of solder about the size of a pea on a piece of clean tin and keep working the four sides of the iron in turn until it is nice and evenly covered. To make quite sure plunge it again quickly in the salts, and if not satisfactory place the iron again in the fire and follow the directions. If you do not succeed, "try, try again." When the iron is properly tinned the user will be better able to judge the temperature. An under-heated iron will not work and an over-heated iron spoils the tinning and causes a species of ash in the solder which does not anneal well. With care the tinning on the iron should last for months for an amateur workman. When the iron is heated for a job it should always be plunged in the salts or flux that is being used and the article that is to be repaired should be cleaned and got ready before the iron is put into the fire. Any hole that is nearly a quarter inch wide should have a small neat patch. Now suppose the article to patch is cleaned bright and the iron hot, ready. Keep a small thin stick in the salts, and just before soldering on the patch put just a little smear of salts where the solder is required to go, for the solder will not take except where the salts is laid. So taking the iron in the right hand, place the patch; then take the solder in the left hand and melt just sufficient to go nicely around the joint or patch. A good plan is to smear the joint or patch and rub the iron over the second time, looking carefully for air holes. The above method of using the soldering iron applies to nearly all metals with the exception of the salts. For repairing gold, silver, copper, electroplate, tin, sheet-iron sheet-steel, etc., prepare the following solution which we call flux: Take half a pint of spirit salts and place the same in a large earthenware pot. Put into this about four ounces of zinc and leave to stand until it almost ceases to fizz. (This should be done out of doors.) When settled add a quarter ounce each of sal ammoniac and common washing soda; leave stand for two hours; then give a gentle stir. Leave it to stand again for eight to twelve hours; then pour gently off, throw the sediment away, and the solution is ready for use. Proceed just the same way as before mentioned. This solution is no use for galvanized iron. Should anyone not understand the above directions I shall be glad to answer any reasonable enquiry through these columns.

N. B. It is most essential after soldering operations to rub the work with an old wet rag, or the salts or flux will continue its destructive process.

LIVELANENG.

(It was exceedingly kind of you to write such a helpful article during your busy time, but if the gratitude of the Ingle Nook is any recompense you may be assured of it, in good measure. I am sure the practical information you give will prove of benefit to the farmer, who must be a jack-of-all-trades to get along quite comfortably. Good luck to all your ventures in the domain of cookery! —D. D.)

MATS FROM KNITTED STOCKINGS.

Dear Dame Durden:—I tasted some real English lemon cheese cakes a long while ago and always wanted to find out how they were made, until last fall in a November number of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE that kind lady gave the recipe. We had some for Christmas and they were excellent.

I see in our last number a young member had her canned peas and corn go sour. I ask her to try our plan, that is, when cooking peas and corn put what is left over on plates in a cool oven for half a day and dry. (Cut the corn from the cob of course.) In the winter she will be surprised at the result. The peas will need soaking over night in soda water. They are so nice for soup too.

And now I come asking if anyone could tell me how to use old stockings and socks in making mats. I mean old knitted ones that are past footing and of all colors.

ALBERTA A.

Will someone who has experience in making such mats give "Alberta A" the information she needs? Do not make your visits so rare, Alberta. It is a long time since you were here before —D. D.)

POULTRY FOR THE FARM.

It is almost unreasonable to think of any farm without poultry. Indeed it is about as much so, as to think of any farm without a woman. In this new land there are many farms without either, but we must consider them as only in a transition state. Hardly a man who has entered on his homestead duties, or who has bought land, but looks forward to the completion of his plans for comfort, when he gets all things in readiness to bring home his future housekeeper. Even before then he expects to have cows and hens of course. In all this vast country I only know of one man who objects, on what he calls "principle" to fowls. Why? Eggs are the foundation of every form of cookery in a true housekeeper's formula. If she cannot procure eggs she will be sure, resort to all sorts of expedients in their stead; an ingenious woman can do that at any time, but it is what she objects to every time and who cares to fancy the farmer's wife depending upon buying eggs from the other more fortunate or more thrifty neighbor? Then there are the fowls themselves. Nothing is more handy or more comforting to the manager of household supplies, then the assurance that in case of emergency she can have a fowl or two ready for her table whenever she wishes. When there is sickness requiring some light nourishment, instead of stopping a team, and taking the time of a man from his work just when he is most needed at home, and sending for beef to make beef tea, there can always with a little labor, be made the equally nourishing chicken broth.

Now if any of the young bachelors just beginning their life out here wish one at least strong recommendation to their lady acquaintances, let it be that they are starting a good poultry yard. Take to your homestead at least half a dozen good fowls of some pure breed. The purebred hen does not eat a grain more than a mongrel, and she has a much more stylish appearance, just as a woman who knows how to dress in clothing that corresponds one part with another, looks undeniably better than the woman who has no regard whether she wears her grandmother's well preserved bonnet, along with the latest style of tailor-made suit.

Again, the purebred fowl is more profitable. If your greatest wish is for eggs, get one of the egg-producing varieties, Leghorns or Minorcas. If for fair egg producing qualities, get Barred Rocks, Wyandottes or Buff Orpingtons and then you will also have fowls which will look well in your yard and also give good weight in flesh when wanted for table use.

If one is ambitious for himself or for the country he has adopted, he can assist in the poultry department of the local exhibitions, if he has some really good fowls. To the poor man who is forced to cook his own meals, a few eggs are the quickest and handiest eatables that he can provide.

H. M. NEVILLE.



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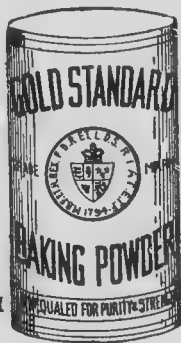
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CHILDREN'S CORNER

HELPS WITH THE CHORES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am a little Yankee girl eight years old. I came from Iowa not far from Des Moines. We live twenty miles from Weyburn. We have four horses, two mules and two ponies, one cow, a few chickens and a dog whose name is Jack. I have one sister and two brothers. I like to help my brother feed and water the stock. The schoolhouse is on our land.

ESTHER E. JOHNSON. (8)

Qu'Appelle Co., Sask.

AN OLD DOG.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I enjoy reading the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Papa has taken it for three years. I live one-half mile from school and three miles from the post office. I ride my pony after the mail. We have four horses and eleven head of cattle. We have a dog who is as old as my eldest sister. She is nine years old. My smaller sister is three years old. I am in the third reader and enjoy going to school.

IVA FERN HOWEY. (12)

Strathcona Co., Alta.

LIVING IN A VILLAGE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have three sisters, and one brother named William who is eighteen. My sisters' names are Letah, Maud, and Irene. One little sister is dead. Her name was Lucile and she was two years and nine months. I should like it very much if you would send me one of your pictures. I live in a village called Davidson. We have six cows, eight horses, two pigs and four cats. I will close with a riddle: "There is something green as grass, white as snow, red as blood."

VERA RICKEY. (11)

Humboldt Co., Sask.

FUN ON THE LAKE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—There is no school here in the winter time because it is too cold, but it will start in April. I am in the fourth book and there are three girls in the class counting myself, and we are all of the same age. Our studies are arithmetic, reading, spelling, geography, drawing, composition, writing, and physiology. There is a creek by the school-house, and it runs to a big lake called Otter Lake. I live



THE WORLD FORGOTTEN.

LIKES THE FARM.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We used to live in town, but are on a farm now and we all like it very well. I have one brother whose name is Bertie. We have three horses, three cows, and four calves. There are lots of rabbits near here.

MARGUERITA A. HALL. (6)

Assiniboia E., Sask.

A PINK-EYED RABBIT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for two years. We all enjoy reading it, and I especially enjoy the C. C. As the prairie around is not thickly settled there are no children of my age in the neighborhood and I sometimes get quite lonesome. I am twelve years old with blue eyes, brown hair and a fair complexion. We have three hundred and twenty acres of land, one team horses, one team mules, five cows, three calves and two hogs. One of the calves is mine. For pets I have one dog, one cat and a lovely pink-eyed rabbit. Our home is on the Grand Trunk survey and we hope to see trains running through our farm by next fall. We are twenty miles from any railroad station now, but there are two stores, a blacksmith shop and post office on the survey, three miles from us.

MYRTLE GOSSMAN. (12)

Strathcona Co., Alta.

a few yards from the lake. In the summer I go out boat riding and fishing with my two sisters, and it is great fun. I have a bad headache to-day.

MABEL CHRISTOPHERSON. (12)

Marquette Co., Man.

A BOY THAT HAS A GOOD TIME.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am a little boy nine years old. The school is about one quarter of a mile from our home. I go to school pretty regularly. I am in the second reader, and study geography, arithmetic, spelling, composition, and reading. My home is on a farm. We have a lot of cattle, five horses, some pigs, a lot of poultry, one cat, and a dog named Sport. His name just reminds me of the heaps of sport I have. At school we play shinny and all sorts of games. Some evenings I go with my elder brothers and sisters to skate and play hockey. While at home I sleigh-ride and do many other pleasant things.

ROY IRWIN. (9)

Marquette Co., Man.

A VERY LITTLE LETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would write a little letter. I have one dog and one cat. I go to school and have a nice teacher. I am in the third book, and my sister is in the second book. My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I read the Children's Corner.

EARLE TREE. (10)

Strathcona Co., Alta.

Last Mountain Lands At a Sacrifice

This is positively the only lands in this famous farming district that are on the market at the price quoted below.

This block was purchased by a party after he had inspected a large portion of Saskatchewan.

It is an exceptional offering of land of this quality being free from stone, scrub and other defects so common in Northwest Lands, but this piece

Must be Sold At Once

at only \$10.75 per acre. Other lands of this quality and situation are selling at from \$15 to \$18 per acre.

This piece is a block of 6 sections lying in Township 25, Range 19, West of 2nd Meridian.

Close to railways, etc. Water at reasonable depths and plenty of wood in district.

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Ashdown Block Winnipeg, Man.

A NOVEL EXPERIENCE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Although this is my first letter to you, I am hoping it will not be the last. We have only been in Canada eight months and find it very different from England, our native land. In the Old Country we were used to the town, but here we have a farm in Saskatchewan. We crossed the Atlantic on the steamship "Canada," and landed at Regina, the capital, in a miserable snowstorm. Well, dear Cousin Dorothy, this, our first winter in Canada, has been quite a novel experience to us all.

Your English cousin,
GERTRUDE SMITH. (13)
Assiniboia W., Sask.

I have not met many friends, and shall be very glad if I can be a member of the Children's Corner. Our old home was in England, and we find Canadian farm life much different from English town life. We came from one of the largest pottery centers in England, and I sometimes went with an uncle of mine to see how the crocks were made. It is an interesting process, and I was always pleased to see it. Since we have been in Canada, we have lived on a farm and like it very much. However, I must be closing my letter now, or shall be dismissed from the Children's Corner.

FANNY SMITH. (11)
Assiniboia W., Sask.

A WELCOME MEMBER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I have only been in Canada a few months,

(Won't you describe a visit to the pottery some day, and explain the process of manufacturing for us?—C.D.)



THE JOYS OF CAMP LIFE,

Bob, Son of Battle

(Continued from page 784.)

CHAPTER XXIX. THE DEVIL'S BOWL.

It was Owd Bob. There could be no mistaking. In the wide world there was but one Owd Bob o' Kenmuir. The silver moon gleamed down on the dark head and rough grey coat, and lit the white escutcheon on his chest.

And in the darkness James Moore was lying with his face pressed downwards that he might not see.

Once he raised himself on his arms; his eyes were shut and face uplifted, like a blind man praying. He passed a weary hand across his brow; his head dropped again; and he moaned and moaned like a man in everlasting pain.

Then the darkness lifted a moment, and he stole a furtive glance, like a murderer's at the gallows-tree, at the scene in front.

It was no dream; clear and cruel in the moonlight the humpbacked boulder; the dead sheep; and that grey figure, beautiful, motionless, damned for all eternity.

The Master turned his face and looked at Andrew, a dumb, pitiful entreaty in his eyes; but in the boy's white, horror-stricken countenance was no comfort. Then his head lolled down again, and the strong man was whimpering.

"He! he! he! 'Scuse ma laffin', Mr. Moore—he! he! he!"

A little man, all wet and shrunk, sat hunching on a mound above them, rocking his shrivelled form to and fro in the agony of his merriment.

"Ye raskil—he! he! Ye rogue—he! he!" and he shook his fist waggishly at the unconscious grey dog. "I owe ye another grudge for this—ye've antee-

cipated me"—and he leant back and shook this way and that in convulsive mirth.

The man below him rose heavily to his feet, and tumbled toward the mocker, his great figure swaying from side to side as though in blind delirium, moaning still as he went. And there was that on his face which no man can mistake. Boy that he was, Andrew knew it.

"Feyther! feyther! do'ee not!" he pleaded, running after his father and laying impotent hands on him.

But the strong man shook him off like a fly, and rolled on, swaying and groaning, with that awful expression plain to see in the moonlight.

In front the little man squatted in the rain, bowed double still; and took no thought to flee.

"Come on, James Moore! 'Come on!" he laughed, malignant joy in his voice; and something gleamed bright in his right hand, and was hid again. "I've bin waitin' this a weary while noo. Come on!"

Then had there been done something worse than sheep-murder in the dreadful lonesomeness of the Devil's Bowl upon that night; but of a sudden, there sounded the splash of a man's foot, falling heavily behind; a hand like a falling tree smote the Master on the shoulder; and a voice roared above the noise of the storm:

"Mr. Moor! Look, man! look!"

The Master tried to shake off that detaining grasp; but it pinned him where he was, immovable.

"Look, I tell yo'!" cried that great voice again.

A hand pushed past him and pointed;



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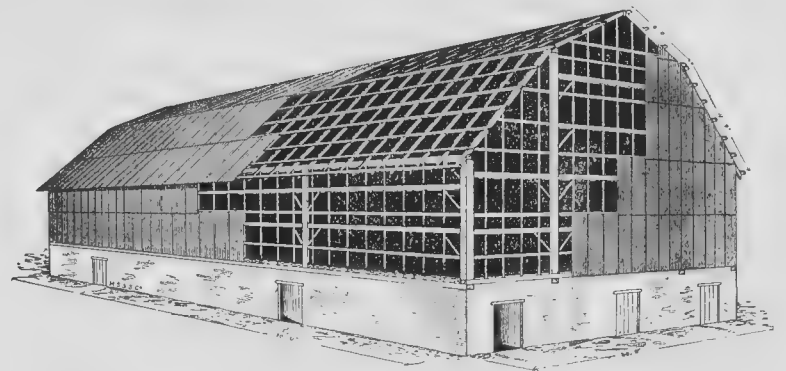
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Nelson B. C.

loins, the crest, thick as a stallion's, the massive wagging head. No mistake this time. There he lay in the deepest black, gigantic, revelling in his horrid debauch—the Black Killer!

And they watched him at his feast. Now he burrowed into the spongy flesh; now turned to lap the dark pool which glittered in the moonlight at his side like claret in a silver cup. Now lifting his head, he snapped irritably at the rain-drops, and the moon caught his wicked, rolling eye and the red shreds of flesh dripping from his jaw. And again, raising his great muzzle as if about to howl, he let the delicious nectar trickle down his throat and ravish his palate.

So he went on, all unsuspecting, wisely nodding in slow-mouthed gluttony. And in the stillness, between the claps of wind, they could hear the smacking of his lips.

While all the time the grey dog stood before him, motionless, as though carved in stone.

At last, as the murderer rolled his great head from side to side, he saw that still figure. At the sight he leaped back, dismayed. Then with a deep-mouthed roar that shook the waters of the Tarn he was up and across his victim with fangs bared, his coat standing erect in wet, rigid furrows from topnot to tail. So the two stood, face to face, with perhaps a yard of rain-pierced air between them.

The wind hushed its sighing to listen. The moon stared down, white and dumb. Away at the back the sheep edged closer. While save for the everlasting thunder of the rain, there was utter stillness.

An age, it seemed, they waited so. Then a voice, clear yet low and far away, like a bugle in a distant city, broke the silence.

"Eh, Wullie!" it said.

There was no anger in the tones, only an incomparable reproach; the sound of the cracking of a man's heart.

At the call the great dog leapt round, snarling in hideous passion. He saw the small, familiar figure, clear-cut against the tumbling sky; and for the only time in his life Red Wull was afraid.

His blood-foe was forgotten; the dead sheep was forgotten; everything was sunk in the agony of that moment. He cowered upon the ground, and a cry like that of a lost soul was wrung from him; it rose on the still night air and floated, wailing, away; and the white waters of the Tarn thrilled in cold pity out of the lonely hollow; over the desolate Marches; into the night.

On the mound above stood his master. The little man's white hair was bared to the night wind; the rain trickled down his face; and his hands were folded behind his back. He stood there, looking down into the dell below him, as a man may stand at the tomb of his lately buried wife. And there was such an expression on his face as I cannot describe.

"Wullie, Wullie, to me!" he cried at length; and his voice sounded weak and far, like a distant memory.

At that the huge brute came crawling toward him on his belly, whimpering as he came, very pitiful in his distress. He knew his fate as every sheep-dog knows it. That troubled him not. His pain, insufferable, was that this, his friend and father, who had trusted him, should have found him in his sin.

So he crept up to his master's feet; and the little man never moved.

"Wullie—ma Wullie!" he said very gently. "They've aye bin agin me—and noo you! A man's mither—a man's wife—a man's dog! they're all I've ever had; and noo ain o' they three has turned agin me! Indeed I am alone!"

At that the great dog raised himself, and placing his forepaws on his master's chest tenderly, lest he should hurt him who was already hurt past healing, stood towering above him; while the little man laid his two cold hands on the dog's shoulders.

So they stood, looking at one another, like a man and his love.

At M'Adam's word, Owd Bob looked up, and for the first time saw his master.

He seemed in no wise startled, but trotted over to him. There was nothing fearful in his carriage, no haunting blood-guiltiness in the true grey eyes

and he suddenly turned, ignoring the figure at his side, and looked.

The wind had dropped suddenly as it had risen; the little man on the mound had ceased to chuckle; Andrew's sobs were hushed; and in the background the huddled flock edged closer. The world hung balanced on the pinpoint of the moment. Every eye was in the one direction.

With dull, uncomprehending gaze James Moore stared as bidden. There was the grey dog naked in the moonlight, heedless still of any witnesses; there the murdered sheep, lying within and without that distorted shade; and there the humpbacked boulder.

He stared into the shadow, and still stared. Then he started as though struck. The shadow of the boulder had moved!

Motionless, with head shot forward and bulging eyes, he gazed.

Ay, ay, ay; he was sure of it—a huge dim outline as of a lion couchant, in the very thickest of the blackness.

At that he was seized with such a palsy of trembling that he must have fallen but for the strong arm about his waist.

Clearer every moment grew that crouching figure; till at length they plainly could discern the line of arching



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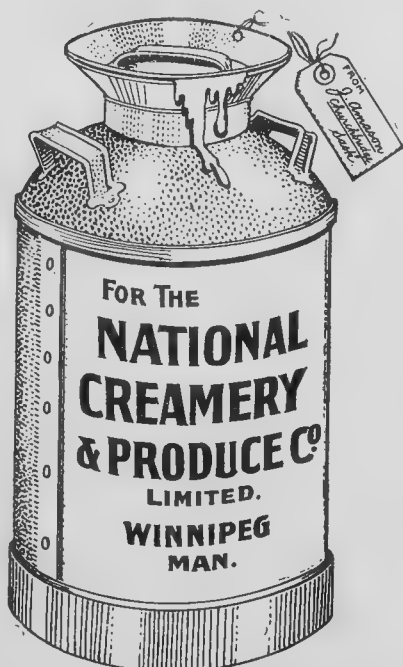
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which never told a lie, which never, dog-like, failed to look you in the face. Yet his tail was low, and, as he stopped at his master's feet, he was quivering. For he, too, knew, and was not unmoved.

For weeks he had tracked the Killer; for weeks he had followed him as he crossed Kenmuir, bound on his bloody errands; yet always had lost him on the Marches. Now, at last, he had run him to ground. Yet his heart went out to his enemy in his distress.

"I thowt t'had bin yo'!" lad, the Master whispered, his hand on the dark head at his knee—"I thowt t'had bin yo'!"

Rooted to the ground, the three watched the scene between M'Adam and his Wull.

In the end the Master was whimpering; Andrew crying; and David turned his back.

At length, silent, they moved away. "Had I—should I go to him?" asked David hoarsely, nodding towards his father.

"Nay, nay, lad," the Master replied. "Yon's not a matter for a mon's friends."

So they marched out of the Devil's Bowl, and left those two alone together.

A little later as they tramped along, James Moore heard little pattering, staggering footsteps behind.

He stopped, and the other two went on.

"Man," a voice whispered, and a face, white and pitiful, like a mother's pleading for her child, looked into his—"Man, ye'll no tell them a'? I'd no like 'em to ken 'twas ma Wullie. Think an't'had bin yer ain dog."

"You may trust me!" the other answered thickly.

The little man stretched out a palsied hand.

"Gie us yer hand on't. And G-God bless ye, James Moore!"

So these two shook hands in the moonlight, with none to witness it but the God who made them.

And that is why the mystery of the Black Killer is yet unsolved in the Daleland. Many have surmised; besides those three only one other knows—knows now which of these two he saw upon a summer night was the guilty, which was the innocent. And Postie Jim tells no man.

(To be continued.)

GOSSIP

The fifth annual sale of Shorthorns will be held at Prairie Home by Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City, Man., on June 13th. Some 40 Shorthorns are cataloged, besides a few Ayrshires and Clydesdales. Catalog on application.

LACOMBE GETS MORE HORSES.

"Mr. E. K. Strathy has just made an excellent addition to his already fine string of horses, having this week purchased from Mr. Freel of Ontario, one Hackney stallion imported from England in February, 1907, and one Clydesdale stallion imported from Scotland this spring.

The Hackney stallion, Woodman 9071, is a beautiful chestnut with white stockings, sired by Ganymede, the grand champion winner at Agricultural Hall, London, England. His dam, Berry Goldendrop, by Erebus, by Perfection the 3rd, she also being a prize winner.

A brother of Woodman won at the Hackney show, Agricultural Hall, England, first as a yearling, first as a two-year-old, first and championship as a three-year-old, also winning Hackney Society's gold medal and Zeigler's 50 Guinea challenge cup at Birkenhead, England.

The splendid Clydesdale stallion Hardy Lad 13026, sired by Alexander Everard, he by Sir Everard, the champion prizewinning horse of Glasgow, Scotland, for four years in succession, and also being the sire of Baron's Pride, the sire of Baron Kitchener and a large number of other noted horses."

—Lacombe Advertiser.

Mr. Strathy is a banker at the Alberta town, a great lover and a good judge of horses, and officiated as judge of some

of the horse classes at the 1906 Industrial at Winnipeg.

SOME COW TESTS.

At Cowansville, Que., the average yield of 119 cows for 30 days ending 27th April is 567 lbs. milk and 22.8 lbs. fat. The highest individual yield is 1360 lbs. milk, testing 4.8.

The Shearer, Ont., association has an average yield for the same period of 624 lbs. milk and 18.9 lbs. fat. The best individual yield here is 880 lbs. milk, testing 2.7 only.

In the association at Culloden, Ont., the average of 209 cows is 759 lbs. milk and 25.7 lbs. fat for the period ending 7th May. There are several individual yields here of over 1,000 lbs. milk, the highest being 1385 lbs., testing 3.2.

The 109 cows in the Spring Creek association average 762 lbs. milk and 26.4 lbs. fat. Several individual cows here go over the 1,100 lbs. mark, one good yield being, 1470 lbs. milk, testing 3.0 for the 30 days ending 1st May.

At Hatley, Que., the average test is the same as at Spring Creek, Ont.; namely, 3.4 for the same period, but the average yield is only 543 lbs. milk and 19.0 lbs. fat. The highest production of any one cow is 840 lbs. milk, testing 3.1.

St. Armand, Que., from 161 cows, average 488 lbs. milk and 18.8 lbs. fat. Woodburn, Ont., with 79 cows, has an average yield of 671 lbs. milk and 22.2 lbs. fat.

Almost all the duly organized associations are now at work, the members sending in their bottles of composite samples promptly. In another two weeks much fuller and better records than above may be expected.

DAIRY COMMISSIONER'S BRANCH.

Ottawa.

U. S. PACKERS TAKE DRASTIC ACTION.

Commission men at the Chicago Stock Yards are up in arms at the arbitrary action of the packers in serving notice that beginning Monday, May 20th, which date was later extended one week, to May 27th, they would not buy cows or heifers except subject to post-mortem inspection and if condemned would settle for such carcasses on basis of value of the hides and tankage only. Their ultimatum provided that while the packers will pay for all cows and heifers the day of sale the same as heretofore, commission men must hold these proceeds two days before remitting the owner, pending result of the post-mortem examination. Notice from the packers to the above effect was received by the commission men on Wednesday of last week, May 15th. The President of the Live Stock Exchange immediately appointed a committee composed of representatives of some of the leading commission firms, which committee met the representatives of the packing interests and endeavored to induce them to rescind their action, but the best they could do was to secure an extension of one week before carrying their intention into effect. The commission men strongly protested against the proposed action, pointing out the practical impossibility of selling cattle that way and the detriment to the market involved in holding shippers' proceeds two days. Chicago has always been known as a strictly cash market and commission men have prided themselves upon remitting their shippers on the day of sale, and any backward step in this respect will certainly be detrimental to the interests centered here. Commission men contend that cows and heifers should be inspected alive by the Federal and State inspectors, the same as at present, and any that are found affected with tuberculosis condemned before they pass over the scales.

The proposed action is a blow at the interests of shippers of the above classes of stock, a damage to the market, and the selling interests will oppose same to the utmost of their ability. It is understood that if the packers succeed in forcing this restriction here they will take similar action at other markets.

The commission men protested in the following resolutions:

"Whereas, Notice has been served upon the commission interests by representatives of the following packers; namely, Armour & Co.; Morris & Co.; Swift & Company; National Packing

Company; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger; Libby, McNeil, & Libby; G. H. Hammond company and the Western Packing company—that on and after Monday, May 27, 1907, they will refuse to purchase cows or heifers except subject to post-mortem inspection, and if condemned settlement for such carcasses to be made upon packers' valuation of hides and tankage only; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That it is the unanimous sense of the live stock commission merchants (members of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange) doing business at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, that the proposed joint action of the packers named is unlawful, arbitrary, unjust to the producer and detrimental to the best interests of the trade; that if forced upon the sellers of live stock it will inevitably result in disorder, confusion and delay; that it will work a hardship and damage upon every producer and shipper of cattle; that it is unfair discrimination against every other buying interest and unjust to the butchers, speculators, eastern shippers, order buyers and small packers whose competition is needed on this market and whom we feel are entitled to equal rights with the combination of packers referred to; that it will tend to restrict competition, and, if submitted to, prove the entering wedge for more unreasonable demands later

"THEREFORE, While we welcome and heartily support a rigid inspection for the protection of the public yet, for the reasons above given, we the undersigned, hereby bind and pledge ourselves to absolutely refuse to sell any live stock subject to post-mortem inspection (except under the restrictions and regulations now in force and imposed by the regularly constituted authorities of the city, state and national Governments), to solicit the co-operation of other markets equally interested and to resist as one man any attempt to force upon the trade that which we know to be prejudicial to its best interests."—*Live Stock Report.*

It is held that the packers and consumers should stand the brunt of the expense, as they are the people who stand to profit entirely by the results of the inspection of meats, especially the packers.

ENDORSES THE MEAT INSPECTION BILL.

The *Hartney Star* endorses in the following words a bill passed at the last session of Parliament:

"The act to provide for the inspection of canned food products, including meats and fish, passed at last session of Dominion Parliament, will come into force on August 1st next and the Government will appoint forty-five inspectors at a salary of \$1,200 per year to act under Dr. Rutherford, Inspector-General. It will cost \$75,000 to enforce the act for one year, but without doubt, the new regulations will save the lives of many people and afford comfort to many more who have in the past always eaten canned food, when obliged to do so, with a fear that their days were not long in the land of the living."

ANOTHER BREED OF HOGS.

A breed association has been organized and a herd book started for a new breed of hogs. This new addition to the porcine aristocracy is called the Lincolnshire Curly Coated pig. The home of this breed, as the name implies, is in Lincolnshire, England.

The hon. secretary of the association, Mr. C. E. Williams, gives an interesting review of the Lincolnshire Curly-Coated pig, and the steps which led up to the formation of the society. From it we make the following extracts:—

"Although the breed is one that has been in existence for a very long period certainly over a century and a-half, yet, owing to the lax method of record adopted by our forefathers, much that would be of interest and of value to the present day breeder has unfortunately been lost.

"In Youatt's time, midway in the nineteenth century, this pig was well-known, and was one of the established breeds of the country, and it is singular that no effort has been made until now by those who breed the pigs to place their undeniable merit before the buyers and breeders in other districts and abroad.

"There is, however, any amount of evidence to be obtained from amongst the records of the history of the old yeoman families of Lincolnshire who have tilled the soil of that county for generations, son succeeding father and grandfather in many of the holdings. All through this long period of time indisputable evidence shows that the occupiers of the different farms in the county have always had swine of high merit. Our Fenmen and Marshmen are by far the largest breeders of pigs; many have bought other pure or cross bred pigs to fatten, but all finally and emphatically declare that Lincolnshire Curly-Coated pigs pay the best. They are frequently fed in the marshes in the open in herds of 100 or more, with no other shelter than that afforded by mustard and other straw stacks, and it is the opinion of all who adopt this method of feeding that the animals are far better and healthier than when they are kept in warm, covered yards. They come early to market as porkers or as large bacon pigs, and being a general purpose pig are practically fit for slaughter at any age.

"Looking through the particulars afforded by the pedigrees of the various animals entered in this volume, the claim that the breed has a long record of pure breeding is fully justified, and were it possible to unearth the records it is known that many of the present day breeders could give, with reference to the breeding of the pigs of their fathers and grandfathers, the compiler is sure that few, if any, have a longer history of pure breeding than the Lincolnshire Curly Coated breed

"A point that is of the greatest importance to the Lincolnshire Curly Coated pig is this, that it is a breed which has been pure not for a few years, but for over a century. This means that it is able to transmit its valuable characteristics and merits to its progeny, with a degree of certainty that would not be the case were it recently evolved.

"These pigs are generally farrowed in March and April; those not kept for breeding are fed, and at nine to twelve months weight weigh up to 30 st. (14 lb. to the stone). The sows are prolific, make very good mothers, and are usually fed after having had one litter, and at twenty months old weigh 40 st. and upwards. In Lincolnshire—owing to the fact that so much pork is allowed to foremen, shepherds, herdsmen, and horsemen in lieu of wages—there is a good demand for large, fat pigs. The laborer who also feeds a pig for his own consumption invariably chooses this breed to any other.

"As regards the points of the typical Lincoln Curly-Coated pig the animal should be white and coated with white curly or wavy hair (odd blue spots are not infrequently found upon the skin). Head not too long, nose straight and not dished, ears thick and pendant, but not falling over the eyes, with a fair distance between them, jowl heavy, shoulders deep and wide at heart, ribs well sprung, back straight and long, tail well set; the sides are deep, reaching nearly to the ground, belly parts thick, and the whole carcass well supplied with lean flesh, hams well filled to hocks, and standing on short, straight legs, with plenty of bone.

"At the County Show held at Grantham, 1905, several breeders discussed the advisability of starting a Herd Book for the Lincolnshire Curly-Coated pigs, but it was not until January and February, 1906, that the matter was finally settled at a meeting held at Boston. A committee was elected, and it was resolved to form an association and to establish a Herd Book for Lincolnshire Curly-

Painting This Spring?

Paint costs little, but preserves property that costs much. The loss from decay that can be prevented by timely use of paint can never be made good—which means, it pays to use paint freely. And when you paint let it be with

Stephens HOUSE PAINT

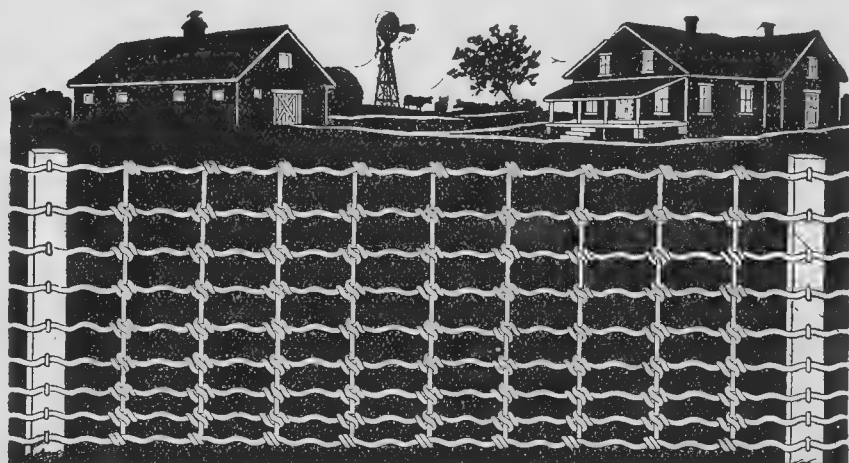
Made with Manitoba Linseed Oil—honest in material, in wear, in price. You can't do honest work without honest Paint. Can you?

Write for our Booklet No. 7; it is full of useful information. A post card will do.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO. Ltd.

PAINT MAKERS

WINNIPEG, CANADA



Take a Look at a Farm Fence Worth Building

Ideal is the recognized standard fence for Canadian Railways. Railroads build fences for permanence. Canadian farmers are buying more Ideal Fence to-day than any other make. They keep our two factories busy, turning out fence at the rate of 30 miles a day. You see this fence everywhere you go. You know there must be reasons. Just take a good look at it as shown above and read the argument for buying

IDEAL FENCE

Looks strong, doesn't it? It is strong. It's made to last. All made of No. 9 hard steel wires, both horizontals and uprights. Heaviest fence wires used. It adjusts itself in extremes of temperature. That's why Ideal fence always stands up erect. The lock which is used at every intersection of wires is shown in lower left hand corner. Neither climbing over nor horn, nor crowding, nor anything else can make the wires slip. It is not a fence that gets holes in so cattle and horses can poke their heads in and hogs root their way through. You can't tell about the galvanizing from looking at the picture but look at the fence itself for that. More heavily galvanized than any other. Easy to build, fits any surface, hilly or level

Is the Argument sound? People who have investigated it answer yes. That's why so many are buying it. Take a little time to think of the essentials of good fencing before you buy. The Ideal has all of them. We know you'll want Ideal when you know about it. Write for our book about fencing, FREE.

The Ideal Fence Co.,

Limited

Department B. Winnipeg, Manitoba



Coated pigs, and to prepare memorandum, articles of association, by-laws, and regulations for making entries for the registration of boars and sows.

"The president, vice-president, and council of twelve members were elected, and at their first council meeting in April three resolutions were passed; viz., "That the association should be incorporated under the Companies Act, and that the invented word 'LICPA' be registered as the trade mark of the association. That all pigs registered be tattooed, free of charge, in the near ear, with the registered trade mark and the member's Herd number."

"The scale of points for the Lincolnshire Curly-Coated pig has been fixed as follows:—

Colour: White.	
Face and neck: Medium length and wide between the eyes and ears	5
Ears: Medium length and not too much over face	10
Jowl: Heavy	3
Chest: Wide and deep	3
Shoulders Wide	15
Back: Long and level	10
Sides: Very deep and ribs well spring	10
Loin: Broad	5
Quarters: Long, wide, and not drooping	5
Hams: Large and well-filled to hocks	15
Tail: Set high and thick	3
Legs: Short and straight	5
Belly and flank: Thick and well filled	3
Coat: Fair quantity of curly or wavy hair	8
Total	100

"George," she said, "before we were married you were always giving me presents. Why don't you ever bring me anything now?"

"My dear," replied George, "did you ever hear of a fisherman giving bait to fish he had caught?" Then the kettle boiled over.—*Tu-Bis.*

"Yes, Katherine, it was the ultra-fashionable wedding of the winter."

"Indeed!"

"You should have seen the gorgeous wedding gown worn by the bride. The flowers were the costliest that could be bought."

"Really!"

"And then the jewels and furs of those invited! The display was dazzling."

"Gracious! And there was nothing cheap looking at the wedding?"

"Nothing looked cheap except the poor abashed bridegroom."

TALKS WITH NATURE

"I think you're quite funny," I said To the River. "For while you've a bed You're awake night and day, And run on, yet you stay; And your mouth is so far from your head."

I said to the Hill: "I'll allow You have a most wonderful brow, But you've such a big foot That you never can put On a shoe of the style they use now."

I said to the Tree: "You are queer! Your trunk is all packed, but I fear You can't leave until spring When—a curious thing!— You must still remain standing right here."

To a green red Blackberry I said: "I know you are green when you're red And you're red when you're green, But to say what I mean Is enough to befuddle one's head."

—*St. Nicholas.*

Trade Notes

RAILWAYS NEEDED

Transportation Difficulties in the Chinese Empire are Enormous.

The lack of railways is one of the chief difficulties which China has to face in her struggle towards the progressive civilization of the western

world. Transportation is laborious, slow and uncertain, and while the Government is encouraging the building of railways, it naturally will be many years before the whole of that vast empire will be readily accessible to world trade. For example, missionaries going to inland China must be towed up the Yang Tse for hundreds of miles, a procedure which usually takes three months. A piano sent out from Toronto to Miss Isabel McIntosh at Wei Hwei Fu underwent this sort of thing, and must have been handled somewhat roughly at times. Once it got wet and it arrived at the mission station with the pedals rusted and with blisters on the varnish of the lid. Yet when Miss McIntosh opened it, she found it was in perfect tune. It is hardly necessary to explain that the instrument was a Gourlay, manufactured by Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming. That piano has already won a reputation for care in manufacture and general durability, which this incident simply confirms. Miss McIntosh, writing to the firm, says: "The piano dried out without any injury and gives me much pleasure. I am very proud of our Canadian piano. There are now five pianos in our mission and the Gourlay is the favorite." No wonder. There are many pianos in Canada and in spite of them all, the Gourlay is the favorite in this country.—*Adv.*

THE AGRICULTURE OF VANCOUVER ISLAND has lately attracted considerable attention. Extensive development of the mining and lumbering interests have brought to the people a splendid market. Dairying, fruit growing and stock raising have now become prominent industries on the Island, and their rapid development and the constant increase of the Island's wealth has been phenomenal.

Vancouver Island is indeed a home land. The salubrity of the climate, the scenic beauty of the neighborhood will always prove attractive to those who are looking for a comfortable place to live.

In this issue appears the advertisement of C. Newton Young. Mr. Young has been in the real estate business in that country for a considerable time and his knowledge of the Island and familiarity with values make him a competent judge of all matters connected with real estate.

To our friends who are interested we would suggest writing to Mr. Young, Duncan, P. O., and if they will mention this paper they will secure valuable information about the resources of this favored land.

NO DOUBT THE MAJORITY of our readers are already familiar with the Great-West wire fence, but to those who are not we would suggest a perusal of their advertisement which appears from time to time in our advertising columns.

Their catalog which illustrates very clearly the different styles of fence is free to all who ask for it mentioning this paper.

One important feature of this fence is its strength and durability. It is strong enough to resist almost any weight that may be brought to bear against it and as a matter of fact the "Great-West" has been largely used to enclose parks containing wild animals. By combining weight and strength of material this concern has given to the farmers a fence that is permanent, durable and of good appearance. For further particulars address, Great West Wire Fence Co., Ltd., 76 Lombard St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

THE FORWARD MOVE in the dairy business of Western Canada is apparent in many ways. Old methods are passing away. The country store, always willing to give tea and tobacco in exchange for poor butter, now handles

The
Fruit Trees
are there

The Land is Cleared

THE FAMOUS

Cold Spring RANCH

The Show Fruit Land Property of the Kootenay is now being subdivided. This is what you have been waiting for.

More than forty acres in flourishing apple, pear and cherry trees; also (1) nearly two hundred acres of cleared or partly cleared but not planted; (2) three hundred acres of mostly tillable but unimproved land; (3) one hundred acres of mountain side wood lots.

Buy a little orchard, move on to it and be happy and prosperous; or stay away and treat it as an investment. Five acres of apples will make you independent. Figure it. Minimum net income, \$200 an acre. Trees begin to bear next year. While they are young you can make a good income from vegetables and berries. From one-third of an acre J. E. Houghton took \$605 worth of strawberries in 1906, net \$405.

The whole of this magnificent property has been subdivided into lots from three to twenty-five acres. The average price will be about \$100 dollars an acre, the cleared lots and the orchard lots bringing much more and the unimproved much less.

A half mile of frontage on Kootenay Lake has been cut into big summer residence lots. A grand place for a home whether you buy a fruit farm lot or not.

The finest ranch home in the Kootenays, seven large rooms, grand fireplaces, piped with pure water, modern plumbing and conveniences, wide verandahs, beautiful view of mountains and Sunshine Bay. Trains and steamers at the gate. One hour to Nelson. Large greenhouses. Six acres with the residence or as much as you want. Among applications for the homestead, preference will be given to those who wish to bring their friends and neighbours with them. A group of friends or associates desiring a profitable and non-strenuous occupation in a mild climate would find Cold Spring Ranch ideal. Why not make up a colony?

Cold Spring Ranch is THE improved fruit property of the Kootenay. Don't confuse this with wild land offerings.

Don't fail to investigate: Ask for folder.

HANSEL LANGAN KNAPPEN COMPANY

CHICAGO-WINNIPEG-NELSON B.C.

38 AIKINS BUILDING
WINNIPEG, MAN.

VICTORIA BUILDING
NELSON, B.C.

NOTE:—Our Mr. Theodore M. Knappin, now located in Winnipeg, was formerly Secretary of the Western Canada Immigration Association. Mr. Knappin spent a month in the fruit country before choosing Cold Spring Ranch. Have a talk with him; he has some good syndicate propositions involving large tracts.

KOOTENAY FRUIT LANDS

HIGHEST GRADE

For Sale Both Retail and Wholesale

J. LAING STOCKS

BOX 23, NELSON, B.C.

instead the clean cold cash of the progressive farmer. Much of this improvement is due to the establishment of large centralized creameries which by concentration of the work of butter-making under ideal conditions in proximity to large centers of trade, have increased the profits of the dairyman and given a stimulus to the industry.

These reflections come to us from a recent visit to the National Creamery Company's plant at Winnipeg. Every modern convenience that can be secured is there for the handling of the product of the dairy farms of Manitoba. Particularly would we mention the conditions for absolute control of temperature. The method employed is the Linde British Refrigeration System.

This makes use of a circulation of chilled air to the rooms to be cooled, instead of equipping them with brine coils or direct expansion coils. The cooling of the air prior to its delivery to the rooms is accomplished by passing it over ammonia coils, which are continuously subjected to a rain of calcium chloride brine to prevent them from becoming encrusted in snow or ice, the insulating effect of which would produce a reduction of efficiency. This cooling by air possesses the advantage of combining ventilation with refrigeration. Inasmuch as this air is used repeatedly it is evident that this would be no gain unless a provision were made for purifying the air in the course of its circulation. In this system the purification of the air is effected by the washing process which it undergoes in passing through the spray of brine that descends over the ammonia coils, while the resulting contamination of the brine is removed by frequently sterilizing it by boiling.

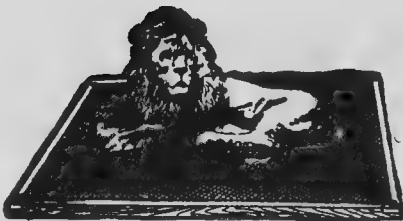
This brief description gives some idea of the process of securing perfect ventilation and exact control of temperatures in the creamery.

Just a word about the success of the company. Last year was one of the best in its history. They paid 22c. per pound for butter-fat. The present head of the butter-making department has a large number of prizes to his credit, insuring to the patrons of the creamery a manufactured product that will command the highest price on the market. Mr. McCall, general manager of the creamery and cold storage business, is one of Winnipeg's well-known business men, and the company has a standing for promptness and business energy that would be hard to surpass.

Communications addressed to the company mentioning this paper will receive careful attention. Address National Creamery and Produce Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

THE ENERGETIC AND PROGRESSIVE TWENTY THOUSAND CLUB of Nelson, B. C. has forwarded us a copy of their booklet entitled "Glorious Kootenay." It contains maps and illustrations of the Southern B. C. fruit land country which has received so much attention during the past few years. This is indeed the ideal land for the huntsman, the sportsman or the tourist. Strange it is that it has not received more attention from the latter class. Sunny summer weather, mountain scenery as grand as nature ever made, limpid streams as clear as crystal, affording excellent opportunity for the disciple of Isaac Walton, and an abundance of large game in the more remote sections, should provide sufficient attractions for those seeking an ideal place to spend the holiday season.

But it is particularly of the fruit land country our readers are anxious to learn. The name of Kootenay has now been heard so far and wide that the world has come to realize the importance of this district from a horticultural standpoint. The increased demand from the prairie provinces affords an unlimited market. Land prices range from \$30.00 to \$150.00 per acre. Twenty acres of land makes a good fruit farm, one that will afford large profit to the investor. Vegetables of all kinds; such as tomatoes, melons, etc., grow in magnificent profusion. Taken all together it is a land flowing with milk and honey. Our friends who are interested may secure further particulars by writing the Secretary, Twenty Thousand Club, Nelson, B. C. and mentioning the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



The Guaranteed Hercules Spring Beds Never Sag

—they never stretch out of shape—and never lose their springiness.

For solid comfort—for luxurious sleep—you will find no other bed so lastingly satisfactory. The patent interlacing steel wires preserve the spring and greatly strengthen the bed.

Our 30-days' free trial protects everyone who buys a "Hercules." Look for the name on the frame.

Gold Medal Furniture
Mfg. Co., Limited.

Montreal Toronto Winnipeg

WATER! WATER!!

LISTOWEL



Drilling Machine Co.
Manufacturers of well drilling machinery and drilling tools. The most efficient and best equipped outfit in Canada o-day. Catalogue and full particulars on application.

Listowel, - Ont.

We Own 80,000 Acres of the

Best Wheat Land

In Western Canada.

Prices from \$7.00 per Acre up.

We can sell you a farm cheaper than any real estate firm in the West, simply because the land we sell is our own; you do not need much cash to buy from us; write for particulars

FARMER'S COLONIZATION AND SUPPLY COMPANY
6 Stanley Block, Winnipeg, Man.

SUNNYSIDE

is an orchard land sub-division in the famous South Thompson River Valley, 24 miles from Kamloops, British Columbia, and on the main line of the C. P. R.

SUNNYSIDE

has river, rail and road transportation facilities. The best soil in B.C. Plenty of water for irrigation purposes. A southern exposure and beautiful surroundings.

SUNNYSIDE

Will grow anything grown in the North Temperate Zone, from apples to apricots. No late or early frosts. The finest climate in B.C. Land all cleared, free from stones and ready to plant your trees on now. We run no excursions, but you can come any time after your seeding is done, and we will pay your fare both ways if you purchase. Write for information to

J. T. ROBINSON,

Manager B.C. Orchard Lands Ltd., Kamloops, B.C.

DID YOU GET ONE

of those Farms on a 10% basis?

If not you will regret it. The chance does not occur every day to buy improved farms on the same terms as School Lands, viz.: 10% cash, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments with interest at 6% on deferred payments. Write us for maps, etc.

McINNIS & CLARK

Box 6

BRANDON, MAN.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

CAPITAL, - \$10,000,000

REST, - \$5,000,000

B. B. WALKER, President

ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager

A. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT BRANCHES IN CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND

BRANCHES IN THE CANADIAN WEST:

BAWLE, Alta.
A. E. D. Band, Manager
BRANDON, Man.
A. Maybee, Manager
CALGARY, Alta.
C. W. Rowley, Manager
CANORA, Sask.
G. G. Bourne, Manager
CARMAN, Man.
D. McLennan, Manager
CLARESHOLM, Alta.
W. A. Cornwall, Manager
CROSSFIELD, Alta.
James Cameron, Manager
DAUPHIN, Man.
D. H. Downie, Manager
EDMONTON, Alta.
T. M. Turnbull, Manager
ELGIN, Man.
H. B. Haines, Manager
ELKHORN, Man.
R. H. Brotherhood, Manager
GILBERT PLAINS, Man.
E. J. Meek, Manager
GLEICHEN, Alta.
F. J. Turner, Manager
GRANDVIEW, Man.
A. B. Stennett, Manager
HIGH RIVER, Alta.
C. R. W. Pooley, Manager
HUMBOLDT, Sask.
F. C. Wright, Manager
INNISFAIR, Alta.
H. L. Edmonds, Manager
INNISFREE, Alta.
W. P. Perkins, Manager
KAMSACK, Sask.
G. G. Bourne, Manager
KINISTINO, Sask.
E. R. Jarvis, Manager
LANGHAM, Sask.
W. J. Savage, Manager
LASHBURN, Sask.
S. M. Daly, Manager
LEAVINGS, Alta.
Thos. Andrews, Manager
LETHBRIDGE, Alta.
C. G. K. Nourse, Manager
LLOYDMINSTER, Sask.
S. M. Daly, Manager
MACLEOD, Alta.
H. M. Stewart, Manager
MEDICINE HAT, Alta.
F. L. Crawford, Manager
MELFORT, Sask.
E. R. Jarvis, Manager

MOOSE JAW, Sask.
E. M. Saunders, Manager
MOOSOMIN, Sask.
D. I. Forbe, Manager
NANTON, Alta.
C. F. A. Gregory, Manager
NEEPAWA, Man.
C. Ballard Manager
NORTH BATTLEFORD, Sask.
A. S. Horton, Manager
NORWOOD, Man.
W. H. Switzer, Manager
PINCHER CREEK, Alta.
W. G. Lynch, Manager
PONOKA, Alta.
E. A. Fox, Manager
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man.
A. L. Hamilton, Manager
PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.
C. D. Nevill, Manager
RADISSON, Sask.
C. Dickinson, Manager
RED DEER, Alta.
D. M. Sanson, Manager
REGINA, Sask.
H. F. Mytten, Manager
SASKATOON, Sask.
W. P. Kirkpatrick, Manager
STAVELY, Sask.
Thos. Andrews, Manager
STONY PLAIN, Alta.
C. S. Freeman, Manager
STRATHCONA, Alta.
G. W. Marriott, Manager
SWAN RIVER, Man.
F. J. Macoun, Manager
TREHERNE, Man.
J. S. Munro, Manager
VEGREVILLE, Alta.
W. P. Perkins, Manager
VERMILION, Alta.
A. C. Brown, Manager
VONDA, Sask.
J. C. Kennedy, Manager
WADENA, Sask.
W. E. D. Farmer, Manager
WATSON, Sask.
A. L. Jensen, Manager
WETASKIWIN, Alta.
H. I. Millar, Manager
WEYBURN, Sask.
J. D. Bell, Manager
WINNIPEG, Man.
John Aird, Manager
YELLOWGRASS, Sask.
C. Hensley, Manager

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates.

The depositor is subject to no delay whatever in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the deposit.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

ACCOUNTS MAY BE OPENED AND CONDUCTED BY MAIL 75

Columbia River Fruit Lands, Kootenay, B. C.

Improved ranches and wild land sold direct to settlers without brokers' intermediate profit. Locations made for settlers. Reports on land and general land surveying.

J. D. Anderson,

British Columbia Government Surveyor,
Trail, British Columbia.

WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

WANTED—By married couple, situation on farm, little experience; by 1st of June. Write Mr. S. Bond, Yellowgrass, stating wages. 29-5.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—Young stock of both sexes, including this spring's calves, also a few cows. Prices reasonable. W. H. Mullins, Ponoka, Alta. 29-5

FOR SALE—Stock and eggs of the following breeds: White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Buff Rocks, Blue Andalusians, Black Langshans, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, Pekin Ducks. R. P. Edwards, South Salt Springs, B. C. 5-6

BULL FOR SALE—Aberdeen-Angus, 4 years old, recorded in the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association's Records. Very sure. Weight 1,800. S. E. Armstrong, Lumsden, Sask. 12-6

SABLE COLLIE PUPS from imported stock. White Rock cockerels, also White Rock eggs for hatching. Glen Bros. Didsbury, Alta. 5-6

PLANTS—Tomato plants 25c. per dozen; cabbage, cauliflower and celery plants, \$1.00 per 100; Asters, stocks, snapdragons, pansies, verbenas, etc., 25c. per dozen by express at purchaser's expense. If wanted by mail add 15c. per dozen for postage. Address all orders to W. A. Linden, Box 47, Portage la Prairie, Man. 12-6

FOR SALE—A good horse or cattle ranch, 800 acres beside leased land, good grass, shelter spring water and good soil, ten miles of fence, price \$4,500, terms, address Geo. R. Kennedy, Box 96, Medicine, Hat. 29-5

WE WANT to hire two good men of brains, push and enterprise. If you can't rustle and make money don't apply—we don't want dead ones. B. J. S. & Co., Box 345, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—Scotch Collie pups, \$10 apiece t.c.b., now ready, apply early to J. K. Hux, Rodney, Ont.

WANTED—Experienced and reliable person to look after purebred cattle. Married man preferred. Wife could help in the house. Address, J. B., FARMER'S ADVOCATE office, Winnipeg, Man. 19-6

FARMERS AND STOCKMEN—Our new book entitled "Live Stock and Complete Stock Doctor" covers every subject pertaining to stock of whatever kind, in health and disease, and meets a positive want felt by every farmer and stockman. Send for illustrated circular to-day. Cody and Hawley, 32 Commonwealth Block, Winnipeg, Man.

SUNNY BRAE, Oakburn, Man., importers of purebred Clydesdales, some choice stallions and fillies, prices right. Tait & Hallday, C. P. R. and C. N. R. 5-6

YOUR NAME in gold on handsome, souvenir post-als, 2c each. B. H. Shaw, Bland, New Mex. 22-5

POULTRY and EGGS

Rates—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under fifty cents.

W. C. TAYLOR, Dominion City—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-breasted Red Game, Eggs for setting.

FOR SALE—Choice Indian games, Golden Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks. S. Ling, 128 River Ave., Winnipeg.

AT MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds' turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalog mailed free.

ADDRESS YOUR CORRESPONDENCE to the Eden Rest Poultry Farms, P. O. Box 333, Lethbridge, Alberta, when you want eggs for hatching from pure bred, barred white and Buff Rocks. White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns and Buff Orpingtons. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. E. J. Cook, Mgr. 26-6

INCUBATOR lots of eggs for sale at \$10.00 per 100. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks and Buff Orpingtons. All birds selected from trap nest record laying stock of A. W. Foley Dominion Government Poultry Breeding Station, Bowmanville, Ont. Eggs from choice stock, \$2.00 per setting. Address, Northern Nursery Co., Drawer L, Edmonton, Alta. 29-6

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte's eggs, Massie Dustan strain, one dollar per setting. Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man. 5-6

FOR SALE—Eggs from selected pen-pure bred Barred Rocks, mated to prize winner Provincial Poultry Exhibition, 1907. Cockerels scores 92 points, pullets 90. \$2.00 for 15. Order quick, supply limited. George McDougall, Portage la Prairie, Man. 29-5

H. E. HALL, Headingly, Man. Pure-bred Barred Rock Eggs for sale. \$1.50 for 15. Incubators, \$7.00 per 100 eggs. 26-6

WHITE WYANDOTTES, White Rocks, Black Minorcas. Eggs \$1.50 for 15. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, great laying strain. Eggs \$2.00 for 10. J. B. Gamble, Lemberg, Sask. 29-5

WHEN REPLYING to advertisements on this page mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Pure bred B. Plymouth Rocks, fifteen for one dollar. J. N. Hipwell, Stonewall, Man. 29-5

EGGS FOR HATCHING, from prize winning imported "Rhode Island Reds." Price \$2 per setting. Thos. L. Brown, Vermilion, Alta. 29-5

TURKEY EGGS \$3 per doz. B. P. Rocks and B. Leghorn, 15 eggs \$1.50. Rabbits and pigeons. Geo. Perceval, Priddis, Alta. 5-6

THE EDEN REST Poultry Farms at Lethbridge are of the largest and best equipped purebred Poultry Farms in Western Canada. During the past year we have imported over 300 pure bred birds from Ontario. Write us and we will tell you about any of our matings. P. O. Box 333, E. J. Cook, Mgr.

W. F. SCARTH & SON'S S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Eggs from carefully selected hens mated with first prize cock, Manitoba Poultry Show, 1907, \$2.00 per 13. Box 706, Virden.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB Snow-white Leghorn eggs from carefully selected pens of choicest matings. Bred for heavy layers and typical beauty. Testimonials report excellent hatches. Selected eggs reduced to \$1.50 per setting. Good hatch guaranteed. Orders filled promptly. Honest dealings. G. Norman Shields, 29 Close Ave., Toronto, Ont. 22-9

BARRED ROCK Eggs from carefully selected pens of choicest matings. Leading strains of America. Selected for their choice barring and heavy laying of large brown eggs, and headed by cockerels, vigorous, blocky, and beautifully barred. I expect grand results from my Barred Rocks this season. Testimonials report excellent hatches. Eggs carefully selected from choicest matings reduced to \$1 per setting or \$1.50 per two settings. Good hatch guaranteed. Orders filled promptly. Honest dealings. G. Norman Shields, 29 Close Ave., Toronto, Ont. 22-9

"PRIDE OF MANITOBA"—Rhode Island Reds and Buff Rocks. "Greatest laying combination on earth." "Best for Western climate." Catalog free—Maple Leaf Yards, Oakville, Man. 5-6

Breeders' Directory

Breeders name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. J. E. Marples Deleau, Man. Buff Orpington Eggs.

A carload of 2-year-old **BULLS** and **HEIFERS** will be at Medicine Hat for sale about the first week of June.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

JAMES WILSON, Grand View Stock Farm Innisfail, Alta.,—Breeder of Shorthorns.

H. H. KEYS, Pense, Sask.—Aberdeen Angus Cattle and Buff Orpington Chickens for sale.

GUS. WIGHT, Napinka, Man.—Clydesdales and Shorthorns for sale. Evergreen Stock Farm

WA-WA-DELL FARM,—Leicester sheep and Shorthorn Cattle. A. I. Mackay, Macdonald Man.

O. KING, Wawanesa, Man.—Breeder of Yorkshires, Barred and white Rock Fowl and Toulouse geese.

MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairville, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 13, Pense Sask.

CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Tamworths. T. E. M. Banting & Sons, Banting, Man. Phone 85, Wawanesa.

STROMSA STOCK FARM—Well bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshire. David Allison, Roiland, Man.

SHEPHERD PONIES and Hereford Cattle, fines in Canada. Write or come and see them J. E. Marples, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P. O. Ont.—Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topper Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses.

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G. and C. I. R. R.—Champion herd at Toronto and New York State fairs, 1906, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write you wants.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale.

ASHCROFT, W. H. NESBITT, Roland, Man.—Clyde and Hackney mares and Stallions, work horses in car lots, Ayrshires. Our motto, Live and let Live.

BERKSHIRES,—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa Manitoba. Address, I. A. McGill.

WOODMERE FARM,—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson.

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type.

BELLEVUE HERD of Yorkshires—Boars in service: Oak Lodge Gamester, Summerhill Oak and others. Young stock got by the above boars out of choice sows ready to ship soon. Eight litters to select from, order early. Oliver King, Wawanesa, Man. 5-6

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

SASKATCHEWAN.

LOST.

CUPAR—Dark brown horse, aged, drops his ears and has hair rubbed off his tail, a suitable reward will be given for his recovery. H. D. Ward, section 6, township 22, range 16, w 2.

CUPAR—Bay gelding, 4 years old, small white stripe on face, white hind feet, branded on left shoulder and on left thigh crescent before inverted V. Brown mare 5 or 6 years old branded same as gelding. Ten dollars reward. Frank Creany.

STRAYED—Horse, branded united V and F on right shoulder and V over inverted crescent on left jaw. C. Kinniburgh, Calgary.

HARRISON P. O. near Moose Jaw—One white steer, coming two years in May, with ear tag in right ear, branded R C over V on right ribs one red heifer, coming three years, next fall, with a black stripe along the back branded R C over V on right ribs; one spotted steer, red and white, coming two years old, branded R C on right shoulder; one light red steer coming 4 years old this spring, hole punched in left ear, branded 42 under inverted V on right ribs; one black and white heifer, coming 3 years old, branded 55 left jaw; one brown steer, coming years old, branded 55 left jaw; one dark red cow, coming 3 years old, branded reversed SS on left ribs; one bull, dark red with a few white spots, coming four years old, branded E L on right hip. Will give a suitable reward for recovery. F. A. Bevirt, twenty-five miles southwest of Moose Jaw.

IN CONNECTION WITH the several articles appearing in this issue upon the subject of dairying, we would suggest that our readers also peruse the little booklet published by the Vermont Farm Machine Co., in which a gentleman tells of having made a profit off a ten-acre farm with ten cows. The total receipts were \$1,651.50, and the expenses, \$819—leaving a profit of \$832.50. His cows averaged 400 pounds of butter a year, and the butter has taken the first prize at his state fair, five years out of six. This is all the more remarkable when it is stated that Mr. Coleman is unable, on account of his health, to raise his own feed—and with the exception of the grazing, buys all his hay, bran, etc. When we realize the fact that many of our farmers who keep many more cows, do not clear as much as Mr. Coleman does with his herd of only seven; it does seem that there is much room for improving the stock and the methods of

dairying in vogue. In this booklet, Mr. Coleman tells what kind of cows he keeps—what he feeds—and how he gets so much cream from the milk.

The booklet contains such practical, money-making advice, that we urge our readers, who are interested in making their cows pay a bigger profit, to write for a copy. It will be sent free to those addressing the Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vermont, U. S. A., asking for "Profit Booklet."

WE INTRODUCE TO OUR READERS this issue Mr. Geo. T. McLeod, dealer in farm lands and real estate in this city. Mr. McLeod is offering a particularly good proposition, one that should appeal to investors or speculators. The rapid advance in farm lands of this year is bound to continue into the future, and more money will yet be made in Western real estate. If for any reason this proposition is too large or is unsuited for your purpose, you will find it to your advantage to correspond with Mr. McLeod as he has many other valuable properties for sale. The address is 613 Ashdown Block, Winnipeg.

WE ARE ALL PROUD of the progress Canada is making, and especially are members of the retail interests pleased to note the growth and development taking place among our manufacturing industries. The industrial development of the country goes hand in hand with its forward strides in agriculture and this means permanent prosperity and real national progress.

It affords us pleasure to tell our readers of the progress made by the Petrie Mfg. Co., Ltd. of Hamilton, Ont., manufacturers of the Magnet cream separator, which is this year being introduced by them in the prairie provinces of Western Canada.

Past history of the Magnet separator demonstrates a unique state of affairs. It was designed nine years ago, the product of the concentrated brains of four young Canadians. Its manufacture was immediately commenced in a small way, and since that time the demand for it has grown so rapidly and continuously that the manufacturers have on four occasions been compelled to increase the size of their factory in order to take care of the business. The plant as it stands to-day is capable of turning out fifty Magnet cream separators every time the small hand makes two circles of the clock dial. The size of this factory is 90x325 feet, and the three annexes give an additional floor space of 5,200 square feet, or 34,350 square feet in all. This concern has secured property in each of the Western provinces, and it is understood that when their business demands it they will erect warehouses at these points and appoint managers to look after their trade. This is one of our growing Canadian concerns and certainly the Petrie Company deserve great credit for its success.

Mr. Petrie, the president, is no stranger to the West, as he is also President of the Guelph & Ontario Loan Co. of Guelph, an institution which has shown its abundant confidence in this country by the large investments made here for many years. Mr. Thos. S. Petrie, manager for the West, reports an excellent outlook for the future of the cream separator business in Western Canada.

If in need of help on the

FARM
USE THE

Farmer's Advocate.

"Only One 'BROMO QUININE'"

That is LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine, Slimly named remedies sometimes deceive. The first and original Cold Tablet is a WHITE PACKAGE with black and red lettering, and bears the signature of E. W. GROVE 25c

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

\$1.50 A YEAR

Office—14-16 Princess Street

Winnipeg, - Manitoba.

FRUIT LAND IN KOOTENAY B.C.

Farm of 290 acres with Railway and Steamer shipping facilities. Land is level, soil is good and plenty of water for irrigation. Suitable for subdivision. Deal with owner and save agent's commission. Price only \$25.00 per acre for quick sale.

F. J. WATSON, Fernie, B. C.

Kootenay Fruit Lands!

Best in the World!

Write me for information. I know all about the land situation here, having been in business in Nelson twelve years.

S. M. BRYDGES, Nelson, B.C.

Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, Ltd.

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The success is phenomenal of

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PERFECTION
COCOA

Its purity, strength and fine flavor are being appreciated by everyone who uses it.

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TORONTO.

GOES LIKE SIXTY
SELLS LIKE SIXTY
SELLS FOR
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GILSON
GASOLINE
ENGINE
For Pumping, Cream
Separators, Churns, Wash
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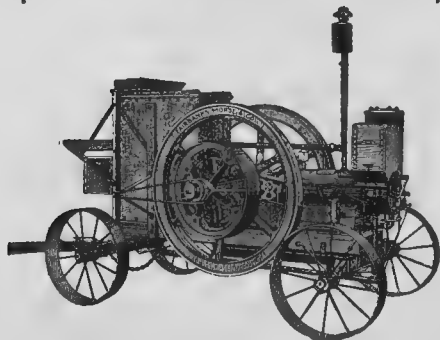


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Fairbanks-Morse

Portable

GASOLINE ENGINES



The
Canadian Fairbanks Co.
Limited
92 Arthur Street, Winnipeg.

CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA.

The *Scottish Farmer* says, "Last week Mr James Young shipped per the Tritonia, for Captain Poe, Santry Farm, Gleichen, Alta., a well-selected shipment of Clydesdales. From Mr. O'Neill, Kinsealy House, Malahide, he had the three-year-old stallion Gipsy King, by the well-bred horse Fortune Teller; from Mr. Thos. O'Malley, Woodlands, Raheney, he had three well-bred fillies, by the Belfast prize horse Carlowrie, and Masterpiece (11822), a well-bred horse, which has been largely used by Mr. O'Malley. From Mr. A. B. Watson Burhead of Auchterhouse, he had one two-year-old filly, by the 1000 gs. horse Montrave Mac (9958), out of a mare by the noted prize horse Knight of Cowal (10074). From Mr. George Bruce, Rosefield, Balbeggie, he had two fillies, one by the noted prize horse Baron Stirling (11611), out of a mare by the famous Prince Romeo (8144), and the other by the Strathord and Murthly premium horse, the big stallion Enigma, out of a mare by the Kier stud horse Ethiopia (5750); and from Mr. John Macdonald, Marypark, Ballindalloch, he had two fillies one by the successful breeding horse M'Iroy, whose stock have won several prizes, and the other by the Highland and Agricultural Society first prize horse Moncreiffe Marquis (9953), whose stock are held in high repute on both sides of the Atlantic.

SUNNYSIDE

will grow anything grown in the North Temperate zone from apples to apricots. No late or early frosts. The finest climate in B. C. Land all cleared, free from stones and ready to plant your trees on now. We run no excursions, but you can come any time after your seeding is done, and we will pay your fare both ways if you purchase. Write for information to

J. T. ROBINSON,
Manager B. C. Orchard Lands Ltd.,
Kamloops, B. C.

POWER FROM THE ROOTING HOG.

Since publishing the article in our May 8th issue, "Pig Raising Made Easy," we have had numerous enquiries for the address of "Another of the Crowd." The object is probably to find out more about the pig feeding apparatus he describes. For the benefit of those interested we may say we have seen a model of the device which was invented by the writer of the article, Mr. J. C. Silefert of Winnipegosis and it is called the adjustable stock power grinder. The mechanism is simple, but is protected by patent in Canada and the States. It will be on exhibition at Winnipeg in July, but for a time at least there will be none for sale until arrangements are made with a manufacturer to turn them out. Mr. Silefert is keeping up Manitoba's reputation as the home of inventors, which received such prominence when the late Mr. Cornev of Emerson invented the first cash register, the manufacture of which article has grown to enormous proportions. Mr. Silefert has another device being patented, which he attaches to an ordinary mowing machine and improvises a perfect potato planting machine. Making an economical use of the propensity of the hog to root certainly required a vivid imagination.

'FEEDING AND VETERINARY ADVICE' is the name of a valuable book just published by The Hackney Stock Food Co., of Winnipeg. It contains information as to the best methods of feeding, and also instructions regarding the prevention and cure of disease amongst stock and poultry. Any stock owner can obtain one of these books, free, by writing to the Hackney Stock Food Co. We are sure that our subscribers will find this book very valuable to them.

Give Nature a Chance

When you are bilious, when your stomach is deranged, when your bowels are not in good order, when you have sick headache or can't sleep at night, things are apt to look very bad and it is no wonder that you feel discouraged and depressed.

At such times as these you need a remedy that will regulate and tone the digestive organs, rebuild the nervous energy, rest the tired brain and restore natural sleep.

Go to the nearest drug store and get a box of

Beecham's Pills

and take one or two immediately. You will feel their good effects in half an hour. Take another dose when you go to bed and you will waken, in the morning, feeling like a new person. Beecham's pills act at once on the digestive organs, give the liver natural exercise, operate the bowels, improve the blood, clear the brain and assist Nature to restore healthy conditions to the entire body. They do their work thoroughly and quietly, in perfect harmony with physical laws. Beecham's Pills have a remarkably buoyant effect on both mind and body, without the slightest reaction. A great remedy for the "blues," as they dispel the gloom of disease and

Act Like Sunshine

SOLD EVERYWHERE IN BOXES 25c

Used And Endorsed at 42 Agricultural Colleges

There is no other live stock remedy, none at all, mind you, that has proven so successful at all times for many years, as Zenoleum. It is used and recommended by the most prominent stockmen in the world. It does what we claim or money back. No other maker dares make such an offer.

The Standard and Purest Coal-Tar Dip

ZENOLEUM

Animal Dip and Disinfectant

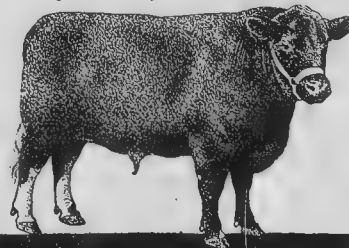
For Lice, Mange, Skin Troubles, Itch, Scours, Calf Cholera, Infectious Abortion, Sores, Wounds, Ring Worm and all Insect and Parasitic troubles. The sure and positively guaranteed remedy.

AT ALL DEALERS—Four sizes: eight ounce tin, 25 cents; thirty-two ounce, 50 cents; medium tin, 90 cents; large tin, \$1.50. Nearly any dealer in Canada will supply you with Zenoleum. If not, send to us. **Ask Your Dealer First.**

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If Zenoleum is not all we say it is, or even what you think it ought to be, you can have your money back. No talk, no letters,—just money.

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BOOK FREE**

Veterinary Adviser sent free to you if you send us a postal card.

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GRAIN COMMISSION Reference: Bank of Toronto

Consign your grain to us to be sold at best possible prices on arrival or afterwards, as you may elect. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Prompt returns. Futures bought and sold. Twenty years experience in grain commission business.

LICENCED AND BONDED.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Why Poultry Die

An enormous amount of money is lost to poultrymen through simple neglect. Hens die for want of a proper tonic to prevent indigestion or ward off disease. All fowls, especially those in confinement, need a corrective or tonic—something to assist digestion, and compel a healthy activity of each organ.

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

is such a tonic. It contains iron for the blood, and nitrates to eliminate poisonous matter from the system. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is not a stimulant; it acts in a natural manner, compelling the organs of digestion to convert the largest possible amount of food into bone, muscle, feathers, eggs, etc. Hence, it makes the hen healthy and prolific.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a has high medicinal properties, being a cure for gapes, cholera, roup, indigestion, etc., and by its special germicidal principle, it destroys the cause of nearly all poultry disease. It is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) and is endorsed by the leading poultry associations in United States and Canada. **Sold on a written guarantee. It costs but a penny a day for 30 fowls.**

1 1-2 lb. package 35 cents; 5 lbs. 85 cents
12 lbs. \$1.75; 25-lb. pail \$3.50.

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book free.

**DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio,
U. S. A.**

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.



THE STAR FARM HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Just at the north end of the splendidly situated town of Saskatoon, a hive of industry and a future railway metropolis, is the Star farm of R. W. Caswell, at which is kept a fine herd of Shorthorns. Mr. Caswell has gone to considerable expense in securing good animals, and has succeeded, as the shows of Saskatchewan and the prices obtained by him for his stock amply demonstrate. At the head of the herd is the right good six-year-old red bull, imported Anster, which has shown ability as a sire, especially as a bull getter. Mr. Caswell would sell this bull, as he needs a change, having had Anster in the herd for some time. It would certainly be a great chance for a breeder wanting a herd header to secure Anster. The females are of considerable merit, the owner having been careful to make his initial purchases of good stock, and has gone the length of importing animals from Scotland, where he procured three two-year-old heifers; viz., Snowdy, a beautiful roan heifer, save for a slight inclination to bunch and patchiness, Bessie 2nd, a red and winner of second prize at Aberdeen Show and Sale, Spring of 1900, and the red Bivna's Rose 20th, by Golden Drop Pride, and a granddaughter of Pride of Morning. He procured the trio from the well-known herd of James Morrison, Ringask, Fraserburgh, Scotland. All the breeding females of the herd show evidences of being milkers, both from the appearance of their bags and the condition of their calves. Included in the list of matrons are, Calpurnia, a big roan cow, with great depth and width through the heart and a grand handler, Calpurnia 2nd, a roan, with a splendid roan bull calf by Alister with the lines that indicate a winner given good treatment; Bessie of Osler 2nd 50400, a big red cow, albeit up a little on the leg, Brambleberry of Osler, red and little white, 55863, a good cow carrying the blood of Abbotsford, he being her grandsire. Princess Brillantine, a big massive roan, Saskatoon Princess, 60254, a rich, red roan with calf at foot, Bessie of Osler 33221, a big, deep-hearted, red cow. The herd is made up, barring the imported cows, of descendants of two cows, Brillantine and Brambleberry, the latter descended from old Queen of Beauty (imp.) 440. In the boxes, a very good yearling bull, Star 32nd, was seen, a level, solid red bull calf, out of Misfortune, a low-set, square chap with a head betokening masculinity. All of the breeding females in the Star herd are big, roomy matrons; in fact Mr. Caswell states "I think breeders are carrying the idea of breeding cattle for compactness and quality too far, and they are sacrificing size to too great an extent in doing so." Recent additions to the farm are two imported Clydesdales with good feet and limbs in Poll, a bay filly (Vol. 27 p. 24), and Nannie Wilson, Vol. 30, a dark brown filly with white face and 3 white hind legs, by King of Kyle 10213; these fillies were imported by Thos. Mercer, Markdale. Mr. Caswell is moving a little further out of town to a section cornering his present location, being crowded out by the real estate development of Saskatoon from which we are glad to note after many years residence he has profited. His location is a good one, being adjacent to a lively town, which will soon be adequately served by three roads, the G. T. P., C. N. R. and the old reliable C. P. R. Saskatoon it is claimed by residents would make a good location for the Saskatchewan agricultural college which is bound to eventuate soon. Note Mr. Caswell's advertisement, especially if you wish to purchase bulls of good quality.

DRAFT SALE FROM A HIGH CLASS U. S. HERD

The sale of A. Chrystal, Glenfoyle, Marshall, Mich., resulted in seventy-four head being sold for \$17,680, at an average of \$240. A two-year-old bull, Village Sultan, a son of the noted Whitehall Sultan, brought \$1,125, the highest priced female being Lady Nonpareil 2nd, a home-bred one, by imp. Lovat Champion, at \$700.



Oxydonor

Absorb Oxygen and be well.

To those suffering from chronic or acute disease—to all who have been pronounced incurable and who are discouraged with drugs or threatened with operations—we say

"Try Oxydonor"

It is invaluable in all Nervous Disorders, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Asthma, Pneumonia, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Blood and Skin Diseases, etc.

OXYDONOR will last for life, with care. It will serve the whole family. And is the perfect self treatment.

16 Austin Ave., TORONTO.
"I was suffering with a very bad attack of Nervous Prostration, when a friend advised me to try one of your OXYDONORS. I am very thankful now that I decided to get one, as I am almost cured, and can recommend it to all sufferers. We have also used it on our little boy for colds and fevers with good results."

JOSEPH RIDLEY.

Beware of imitations. The genuine bears the name of the originator—DR. H. SANCHE—engraved in the metal. Look for it.

Dr. H. Sanche & Co.

358 St. Catherine Street West,
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

DIAMOND DYES

MADE BY
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FOR
PERFECT HOME
DYEING.

THE MOST FASHIONABLE
COLORS FOR WOOL, SILK,
COTTON AND MIXED
GOODS.

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Third year in the market, and every machine sold doing good work. Simple in construction and operation. Suitable for block making for a single building or for a regular block making business. A moderate priced machine: compact and portable. No power required. Has suited every purchaser and will please you. Western shipments made from our Winnipeg warehouse.

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I publish a real-estate bulletin giving description and prices of some of the best farms in the Valley. Send for one (it will be of value to anyone interested in this country, or looking for a chance to better their present conditions) to

T. R. PEARSON

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

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E. B. CURLETTE

KOOTENAY FRUIT LANDS

Two of the finest locations on Kootenay River 20 miles west of City of Nelson.

14 Acres, best of soil, free of stone, mostly cleared, Price \$75 per acre—Part cash, balance on terms.

35 Acres, 4 acres cultivated, 200 fruit trees, good frame house, good work horse and all necessary farm tools and implements. For quick sale \$75 per acre, everything included, half cash, balance on terms.

CLAYTON & CLAYTON
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BOX 104, NELSON, B.C.



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**SOOTHING
Powders**

Relieves FEVERISH HEAT.
Prevents FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc.
Preserves a healthy state of the constitution
during the period of

TEETHING.

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

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NO
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PIANOS and ORGANS

Highest grades only.
Prices reasonable and easy.

J. MURPHY & COMPANY
CORNWALL ST. REGINA.

Kaslo-Kootenay Lake FRUIT LANDS

Kaslo is beautifully situated on the shores of Kootenay Lake. There are large areas of first-class fruit land within a radius of three miles of Kaslo. Kaslo is an incorporated town of 1,500 inhabitants. Kaslo fruit won the district prize in competition with all other Kootenay Districts.

If you are interested in a first-class investment or wish to make a home in a delightful climate, and engage in an ideal occupation, invest in an improved or unimproved fruit ranch at moderate prices.

Blocks of land from 5 to 1500 acres.

For further particulars write to

A. J. CURLE
KASLO, B. C.

Questions and Answers

GREASY LEGS.

I have a mare seven years old which is due to foal first of June. Last winter I fed her oats and wheat straw with a little grain and boiled feed at night, sometimes sheaves with no threshed grain. She got very fat, but had exercise when weather was fine. Her hind legs broke and ran all around up to hocks. I got the veterinarian to attend to her. I had to feed her hay and bran only. Is healed up now, but stocks at night. Am working her now and feed grain and sheaves. Would you advise breeding her again, as she is a fine mare? The veterinarian says if I breed her, her legs will break worse next time. I should like your opinion on the matter.

Langford Mun., Man.

J. B.

Ans.—It is not very advisable at any time to breed from an animal, sire or dam, that is pre-disposed to "greasy" limbs. Would not advise you to breed your mare again for at least two years.

BROODY HENS.

Three hens in a pen of four got broody in March. They had been laying from January first up till then. Can you tell me the cause?

Tantallon, Sask.

T. H. S.

Ans.—Animal instinct is a peculiar force. We cannot account for it and it is stronger in some individuals than in others; also in tribes and families. These hens simply responded to their maternal instinct.

TROUBLE WITH BLADDER.

Will you please let me know through your veterinary column what is wrong and give treatment for a four-year-old mare that I bought last summer? She has been running on the range and began passing water too often. Will pass every time she exerts herself. I took her in in the winter; she was swollen underneath from the breast back to the udder.

Alta.

N. H.

Ans.—Give your mare a bran mash every night, for two weeks, made by boiling a teacupful of flaxseed in sufficient water to scald four quarts of bran, and, into each mash, put one of the following powders:—Bicarbonate of potassium, 2 ounces; sulphate of iron and nux vomica of each 1½ ounces. Mix, and divide into 14 powders.

HORSES EATING WOOD.

Have had a great deal of trouble this winter with my horses. They have had a craving for wood. Have eaten their mangers, boxes—anything, in fact, that they could reach. It was not because of hunger, as they have had plenty of good oats and hay. I tried to stop them by keeping the mangers and boxes with a constant supply of feed in them, but it did no good. Have given them sulphur, salt, wood-ashes, resin and condition powders, but it seemed to do no good. Have also had plenty of good water to drink. They look fairly well, and are in good condition as far as I can see. When turned out they seem in the best of spirits. One horse seems to be worse than the others. From what I can learn by watching him, he does not bite the wood, but scrapes it off with his teeth and then chews it. If you can explain this disease and tell me of some remedy for it I will be greatly obliged.

Morris Municipality, Man.

G. R. R.

Ans.—The eating, or biting, of wood by horses cannot be classed as a disease. It is sometimes the result of an abnormal condition of the digestive organs, but is oftener a vice, acquired by fretful horses, similar to crib-biting or wind-sucking. As your horses appear to be in good health, we would advise you to smear the edges of the manger, troughs, etc., with the following:—Barbadoes aloes, 1 pound; powdered capsicum, 4 ounces; molasses, 1 quart. Dissolve altogether over a slow fire. If this does not drive away their depraved appetite, would advise you to protect, with sheet iron, the parts which they are likely to bite.



REMARKABLE INVENTION

FOR THE

Culture of Hair

THE EVANS VACUUM CAP is a practical invention constructed on scientific and hygienic principles by the simple means of which a free and normal circulation is restored throughout the scalp. The minute blood vessels are gently stimulated to activity, thus allowing the food supply which can only be derived from the blood, to be carried to the hair roots, the effects of which are quickly seen in a healthy, vigorous growth of hair. There is no rubbing, and as no drugs or chemicals of whatsoever kind are employed there is nothing to cause irritation. It is only necessary to wear the Cap three or four minutes daily.

60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL!

The Company's Guarantee:

An EVANS VACUUM CAP will be sent you for sixty days' free trial. If you do not see a gradual development of a new growth of hair, and are not convinced that the Cap will completely restore your hair, you are at liberty to return the Cap with no expense whatever to yourself. It is requested, as an evidence of good faith, that the price of the Cap be deposited with the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company of London, the largest financial and business institution of the kind in the world, who will issue a receipt guaranteeing that the money will be returned in full, on demand, without questions or comment, at any time during the trial period.

The eminent Dr. I. N. LOVE, in his address to the Medical Board on the subject of Alopecia (loss of hair) stated that if a means could be devised to bring nutrition to the hair follicles (hair roots), without resorting to any irritating process, the problem of hair growth would be solved. Later on, when the EVANS VACUUM CAP was submitted to him for inspection, he remarked that the Cap would fulfil and confirm in practice the observations he had previously made before the Medical Board.

Dr. W. MOORE, referring to the invention, says that the principle upon which the Evans Vacuum Cap is founded is absolutely correct and indisputable.

An illustrated and descriptive book of the Evans Vacuum Cap will be sent post free, on application.

THE SECRETARY, EVANS VACUUM CAP CO. LTD.
REGENT HOUSE, REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENG.

WINNIPEG FAIR

July 13th to 20th, 1907

The annual outing for Western Canada's agriculturists.

The display of live stock unexcelled.

Largest prizes ever offered by any Fall Fair for Clydesdales, Heavy and Agricultural teams of horses.

Splendid programme of races.

Entries close July 1st.

GEO. H. GREIG,
President.

A. W. BELL,
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DEFECTIVE TEAT.

We have a cow which has just come in fresh and one of her front teats is much enlarged to the rear and has a fine pin-hole opening about three quarters of an inch above the regular opening. This pocket holds milk and has to be milked out separately after the main part of the teat has been milked. This is a trial to the patience of both cow and milker. Is there any way to cure this defect? We milked her last November and December but did not notice this defect then

Alta. COUNTY ANTRIM.

Ans.—The abnormal opening might be closed and the milk diverted to its natural channel by a surgical operation, but as the operation would have to be performed by a skilled practitioner, we need not describe the *modus operandi* here.

HOGS GOING LAME.

My hogs are losing the use of their hind legs. I have been feeding chopped oats and water, about eight quarts of chop a day.

Sask. J. W. S.

Ans.—This condition is usually a result of heavy feeding and insufficient exercise. Give less grain and more vegetables. Give to each hog, according to its age, from two to eight or ten ounces of castor oil; give, also, once daily, for two weeks, at the rate of one tablespoonful to each full grown hog, mixed with their food, the following powder:—Charcoal, sulphur and Epsom salts, of each, 1 pound. Mix.

LAME MARE.

I have a mare eight years old which got lame over a year ago on right hind leg. There is no swelling or anything to be seen to cause lameness. When I started to work her a year ago, some days had to unhitch her. Most of the time she was all right. After seeding turned her out in the pasture where she raised a colt. Some days she showed lame. Took her in for harvest. Did her share of cutting almost all right. Turned out again till fall plowing commenced, when she went lame every day. Stood in the barn all winter. Appeared to be very little lame. This spring I tried working her again one half day, but she could hardly go at all. She looks fine and healthy, in good condition; always has a good appetite, is in foal again.

Man. W. J. L.

Ans.—You merely state that your mare is lame in one of her hind legs, which information does not, in the least degree indicate the locality of the lameness. You can, therefore, easily understand that it is imperatively necessary to diagnose the seat and nature of the lameness before prescribing a remedy, and this, from the meagre information you have given us, we are not able to do. It is, however, advisable not to commence any treatment until the mare has foaled.

SORE ON HIP.

A young horse got his hip hurt just about the point. After about a week it burst and was very slow to heal up. Then in about two months it burst four inches below the first place. I got the veterinarian and he cut it; opened it a little behind the other and cleaned it out between the two places. He left me a bottle of stuff to apply with a syringe, but it will not heal. I have also tried a good liniment, but without effect. Please prescribe.

Sask. F. J. M.

Ans.—Probably the part contains some foreign substance, which is the reason it will not heal. The sore being on the point of the hip, there may be a portion of injured bone, partially detached, which would have to be removed before permanent healing would take place. Would advise you to again employ the veterinarian and have him thoroughly open up and search the part for any foreign body which it may contain. The following is a good healing lotion:—Alum, aloes and sulphate of copper, of each, 1/2 ounce. Dissolve in 1 1/2 pints of boiling water.



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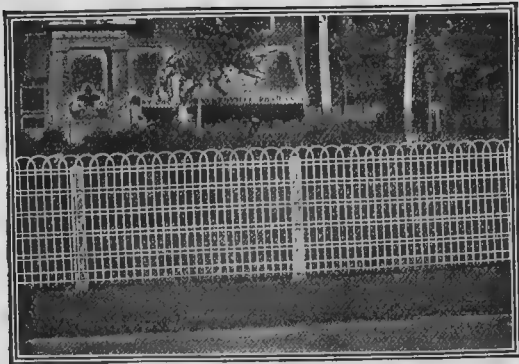
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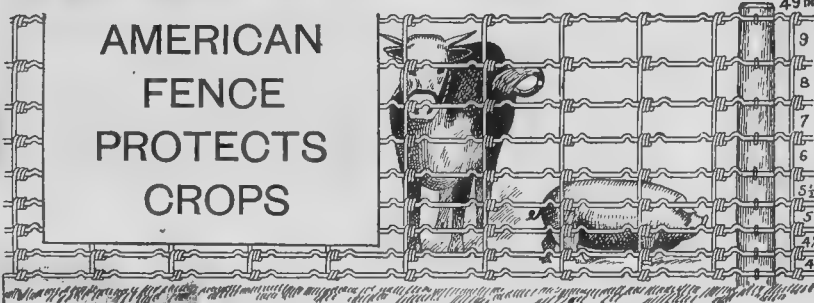
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INFLAMED UDDERS.

I am very much troubled with inflamed udders on my brood sows, and would be greatly obliged if you could tell me how to treat them, to effect a cure. All affected sows are carrying pigs and are due shortly. These sows were properly handled in weaning their last litters, and I cannot account for their condition except that they have bruised the udders by lying down too much during the winter on plank floors. It has been such a hard job to keep the pens bedded that sometimes there would not be very much in the pens for them to lie in.

Oakland Municipality, Man. O. K.

Ans.—Try a good anodyne liniment for inflamed udders, composed as follows:—Tincture of aconite, 4 ounces, fluid extract of belladonna, 4 ounces; liniment saponis, 4 ounces; spirits vini recliif, 4 ounces. Rub in lightly 3 times per day.

ABSCESS ON COLT.

I have a colt eleven months old, which had a blister on the center of the breast, where it rubbed against the edge of manger, about the size of your fist. I lanced it and a yellowish liquid came out. Wound healed two days later. It was almost as large as before, only quite solid, nothing exuding when I lanced it again. Should I blister or what? Colt is in stall with lower manger since I first lanced it.

Sask.

P. B. C.

Ans.—The opening should have been made at the lower portion of the abscess and sufficiently large. It should have been kept open by the injection, once daily of carbolic lotion (carbolic acid 1 part to 20 parts of water). Although the lump is now hard there is still a cavity in its center which should be laid open with a knife and the part dressed once a day with the following until the lump disappears:—Tincture of iodine, 1 teaspoonful to 1 tablespoonful of water.

SORE EYES.

I have cut the veterinary questions and answers out of the back numbers, and am compiling what I hope will be a useful veterinary book by pasting them into a note book and making an index. I have a veterinary question. Six-year-old milch cow has for some two months past had something wrong with her left eye. It was first noticed to be running water; then matter; sometimes a little blood; and sometimes it seemed all right. We lotioned it a little, but without results. Now it is pretty near clogged up with pus and the ball, hitherto clear, is turning milky. The bottom eyelid is swollen and it seems to be thence that the pus originates.

Alta.

EL BINDT.

Ans.—The swelling of the eyelid is caused by a growth of a wart, of possibly a malignant nature on its inner side, and from this all the irritation and suppuration proceeds. The only remedy is to remove the growth by surgical operation, but if it is of a malignant type it will likely grow again. Would advise you to secure the services of a veterinary surgeon.

LUMPS ON CALVES AND HORSE.

1. I have seven young calves. Each one has three lumps on its throat, one in the middle and one on each side. I examined one. They seem to be strong and healthy and eat, and all at once they die. They were bred by two bulls. The others have no trouble of this kind. Can you tell me how to treat them?

2. My horse has a lump under the jaw and small pimples on the shoulder. Can't eat oats without softening them; good for work otherwise.

Alta.

W. E. R.

Ans.—1. It is quite possible that your calves are affected with tuberculosis, and if so, no line of treatment would likely prove successful.

2. The lump may be caused by a defective tooth. Have the teeth and mouth examined, if possible, by a qualified person. Would strongly advise you to secure the personal services of a veterinarian for both calves and horse.



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BITING COLT.

I have a yearling colt that has been ailing since about 1st March. He cannot rise to his feet except by getting on front knees and then raising his hind parts up, and sometimes have to assist him. First noticed him rubbing considerably, especially around tail and rump. Examined him and found lice on him, so gave him a wash of coal-oil and buttermilk, which stopped him rubbing considerably. Afterwards noticed some small worms in manure, so gave him about one-half pint linseed with two tablespoonsfuls turpentine, and have noticed none since. In damp weather I noticed sheath swollen, and in making water only made about one-half cup and it only dribbled, so gave him one desert-spoonful saltpetre dissolved in water, and have given him three doses since, about one week apart, also have given two doses of linseed, one pint at a dose. Does not get any better; his hide is close; hair long, thin in flesh, joints crack when trotting; bowels are regular, eats well. During the last few days he has gone lame on one hind leg, and joint cracks worse than on other leg.

F. R. R.

Ans.—You do not mention the quality of food, or the sort of care which the colt has received during the winter, both of which might have a good deal to do with its present debilitated condition. It is possible that the colt is now like Willie Ga's skate, "past redemption." The cracking of the joints indicates rheumatism. Would advise to put the animal in a roomy well-bedded, clean and dry box-stall. Groom it well once daily with corn-broom brush. Give nutritive and easily digested food. Administer three times daily, one of the following powders:—Salicylate of soda, 4 ounces; gentian powdered, 3 ounces; nitrate of potassium and nux vomica, of each, 2 ounces. Divide into 40 powders. The powders may be given by placing well back on tongue with a tablespoon.

HOMESTEADER'S QUERIES.

1. Which do you consider the cheapest feed for hogs? Oats here are forty cents a bushel, shorts nineteen dollars a ton.

2. Will it be safe to put in crops this year? We are from England and came here last spring. We have snowbanks eight feet high yet; our machinery being all out of sight and still freezing and snowing with banks all over the prairie.

3. A man lived on an odd numbered section four months, and on his homestead two months, absent two months. Has lived on the adjoining quarter seven months; with barn and horses on his homestead. Does his time count?

4. A man filed a homestead October, 1905. June, 1906 he had twenty acres broken, put up a residence and stayed a short time. The quarter was cancelled and he lost his right.

5. There are quite a number of quarters which have two and half acres of breaking and no residence and I understand the Government gives them until first of June, 1907 to get on their land, all filed at the same time. These have been cancelled but no proceedings to be taken until June 1st.

6. Can council of local improvement districts tax the odd numbered sections same as even numbered sections?

Sask. W. A. S.

Ans.—1. Mixed grains are always better for hogs than one single grain. Under the circumstances we would advise feeding about two parts shorts to one part ground oats.

2. Yes, remember the old proverb, "He that scanneth the sky shall not reap." It is late, but nature does not work by the clock or calendar. Shovel the snow off the implements and give them a chance to dry off.

3. Yes, it should, but these are things that the Dominion Land Department administer and we cannot be sponsor for it.

4. He would be given notice of cancellation and time to adjust his actions to the homestead regulations.

5. Same as No. 4.

6. Yes, after they have been acquired by settlers. C. P. R. property is exempt from taxation.

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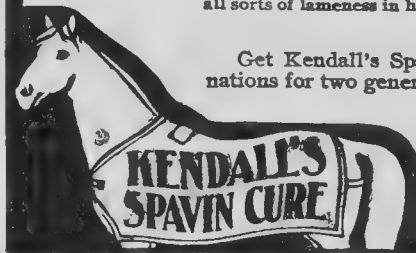
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Cattle are going up in price. I shall not hold a sale this year, but parties will have abundant opportunities to buy by private treaty.

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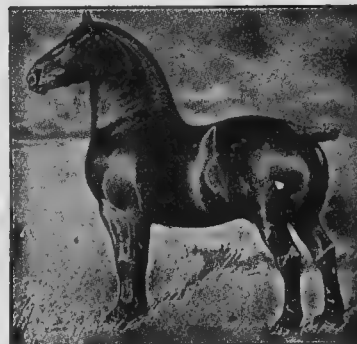
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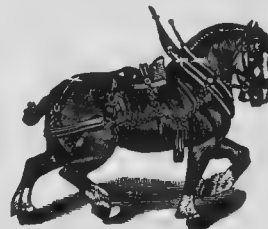
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The Monday following the International and Richmond Shows.

Included in the sale there will be such famous mares (with their foals) as Orange Blossom (champion mare, H. S., London), Surprise, Eone, Welcome, Orange Girl, Gay Ophelia, Hersey, La Cigale, and a number of colts and fillies out of these mares by Garton Duke of Connaught, Mathias and St Thomas. Also a superb collection of **Harness Mares and Geldings**, by Goldfinder VI., Gentleman John, Royal Danegelt, Polonius, Lord Hamlet, Ganymede, Diplomatist, etc.

The following are some of the prominent horses sold from this stud during the last few years. Forest King, champion harness horse in America; Hildred, champion mare in New York; Plymouth (champion) and Hildred, champion 15.2 pair, New York; Hopwood Squire and Jubilee King, twice champion pair, Richmond Show; Radiant, champion H.S., London Show, 1906; Lissington Kit Kat, champion pony, H. S., London Show, 1906-7; Kitty Grey and The Baron, champion lady's pair, New York; Marvellous, novice champion, Richmond; Gentleman John, twice champion, New York; Lord Berley II., champion, New York; Prince Compton, champion, New York; Meanwood Majesty, champion, New York; Muscatel, champion, Brussels Show, Diplomatist, twice champion, H.S., London; Bonwick Belle, champion mare, H.S., London; Stella, champion mare, H. S., London; Queen of the South, champion mare, H.S., London; Titania, junior champion mare, H.S., London.

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PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA.

Four-year-old colt has repeated trouble with his eyes, sometimes one and sometimes the other. He appears to be constantly getting something into his eyes, until he is nearly blind in both.

J. S. K.

Ans.—This is a constitutional disease called periodic ophthalmia. It is not due to a foreign body in the eye. The attacks cannot be prevented, and he will eventually be blind from cataract. All that can be done is to treat each attack as follows: Give a slight purgative, as 6 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Keep in a partially-darkened stall, excluded from sunlight and drafts. Bathe the eyes well with warm water three times daily, and, after bathing, put into the eyes a few drops of the following lotion: Sulphate of zinc, 10 grains; fluid extract of belladonna, 20 drops; distilled water, 2 ounces. This is a hereditary disease, and it is probable some one of this colt's ancestors suffered from cataract

VICIOUS COLTS.

I have a pair of colts, three and four years old, full brother and sister. The four-year-old was handled by a professional, and I handled the three-year old myself. Both have the habit of rearing so that you would think they would fall backwards. They rear when starting and when anything frightens them.

C. H. O.

Ans.—This is an acquired habit, and in many cases the predisposition is hereditary, as it evidently is in this case. Drive with a plain snaffle bit covered with leather and be very gentle with the lines in order not to irritate the mouth. Allow them to start off with a slack rein, and, if possible, avoid objects that frighten them. If necessary, use an overdraw check so that they are unable to rear, but we do not advise the use of a tight overdraw unless necessary for safety. It is probable that careful, intelligent, easy handling will eventually get them over the vice.

NASAL IRRITATION.

When my mare commences to eat hay she makes a peculiar noise through her nostrils, and is all the time blowing her nose, as though the dust affects her.

R. T.

Ans.—If the hay is dusty, the trouble probably is an irritation caused by the dust, and while it is unwise to feed dusty hay under any circumstances, the nasal irritation can be prevented by damping the hay before feeding. If the sneezing is not caused by the dust, there is probably some growth in the nostrils that causes the trouble. In some cases, such growths can be removed, while in others they are so far back they cannot be seen. I would advise you to get your veterinarian to examine this mare, and if he can detect any foreign growth he will remove it.

COLT STRANGLES.

A horse colt two years old had what appeared like distemper, but in addition left side of lower lip swelled, left eye ran a little water, nose began to discharge and the swelling left the throat, but the colt appeared dull and languid for about a month. His coat was loose and he appeared to be thriving. He was not thin, was out every day and in at night. Tied him in as usual and fed him hay and oats and went about the other chores. After a while noticed him stagger and fall. Examined him and found him bleeding at the nose very fast. Took the colt out of the stall and in a short time he was dead. What was the cause of the bleeding? No excitement and the mates quiet, all grade Clydes.

Miniota Municipality, Man. G. R.

Ans.—Your colt has no doubt been affected with irregular strangles. A tumor has formed somewhere internally and caused the rupture of a blood vessel.

SHOEING FOR FORGER

How should a driving pony that forges very badly be shod?

Sask.

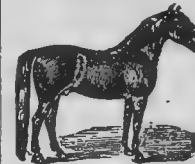
T. K. S.

Ans.—Short toe in front, fairly heavy shoe; light shoe behind and leave toes long, projecting over shoe.

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

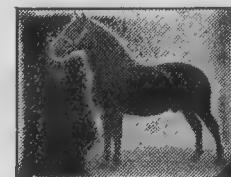


A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. **SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OR FIERING.** Impossible to produce scar or blister. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE

The Imported
Suffolk Stallion



DEPUTY (3203)

Using three years old. Sire, Warrior 3rd (2845); Dam, Depper (4695). A handsome, whole colored, dark chestnut with heavy bone, grand set, strong joints, good action. The acme of strength and quality combined. Sound and all right and price right. Correspondence solicited

Mossom Boyd Co.

Bobcaygeon, Ont.



ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened Tissues, Infiltrated Parts, and any Puff or Swelling. Cures Lameness, Allays Pain without laying the horse up. Does not blister, stain or remove the hair. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Pamphlet 1-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for man and horse. Cures Synovitis, Weeping Sore, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocoele, Hydrocoele, Allays pain. Book free. Genuine only by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 46 Wilmouth St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., and Palford Leonard Drug Co., Winnipeg, The National Drug & Chem. Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

CLYDESDALES

Catalog on application

W. H. BRYCE

Doane Lodge Stock Farm
Arcola, Sask.

The Best in the KOOTENAY

52 acres of splendid fruit land only 20 minutes from the centre of the City of Nelson. First-class wagon road through property.

5 acres under the very best of cultivation and 13 acres almost ready for planting.

1/2 of an acre bearing strawberries.

500 raspberry bushes. 150 apple trees. 50 cherry trees. All the very best varieties.

Last year 4 1/2 TONS of finest tomatoes were raised from half an acre of new ground on this sunny property and marketed at good prices.

Small frame house and good frame barn.

\$100 per acre on easy terms.

Wolverton & Co.
NELSON, B.C.

THE JOHN ABELL ENGINE AND MACHINE WORKS CO. Ltd.

Rebuilt Engines in all sizes.

Rebuilt Separators 36x56, 36x60, 40x60

Write us for prices or call and see the goods, the smallness of our prices will tempt every farmer to be his own thrasher. All engines and separators are put in first class running order. 60 Main St. P.O. Box 481, Winnipeg, Man.

Kootenay Fruit Lands

For Sale 160 acres in Slokan Valley, no waste land; no stone; all level; soil first class, 2 nice streams. Close to school, P.O., Ry Siding. 7 acres cleared 100 fruit trees, some are bearing. Good log buildings. \$4000.00 Cash.

Geo. G. McLAREN, Box 654, NELSON, B.C.

WEAK TIRED WOMEN

How many women there are that get no refreshment from sleep. They wake in the morning and feel tired that when they went to bed they have a dizzy sensation in the head the heart palpitates; they are irritable and nervous, weak and worn out, and the lightest household duties during the day seem to be a drag and a burden.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are the very remedy that weak, nervous tired out, sickly women need to restore them the blessings of good health.

They give sound, restful sleep, tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart, and make rich blood. Mrs. C. McDonald Portage la Prairie, Man., writes: "I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and weak spells. I got four boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking them I was completely cured."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or the The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Scarcliffe Herefords

Do you want to grow CATTLE that go to market early, that make the BEST use of their feed, and so leave the largest PROFIT to the feeder? Then use Hereford blood. Useful young stock offered the trade. Herd headed by Sampson 1st. Get my quotations.

H. M. BING, GLENELLA, Man.

PREVENT BLACKLEG

BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE

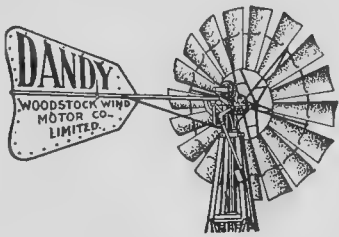
To introduce, we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of

CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE" and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address

THE CUTTER LABORATORY
BERKELEY, CAL

WINDMILLS



Grain Grinders, Tanks, Water Boxes and Foundry Supplies. Write for our free catalogue. Estimates cheerfully given.

WOODSTOCK WIND MOTOR CO.
Limited
Woodstock, Ont.

Star Farm Shorthorns



Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull, Allister, winner of championship at Prince Albert and Saskatoon. Herd also won twelve first and eleven second prizes, 1906. 3 Bulls that have won 1st and 2nd prizes Prince Albert and Saskatoon, for sale. Also Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Farm one mile from station.

R. W. Caswell,

SASKATOON, SASK.

Importer and Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns

DITCHING PROBLEMS.

To get rid of water on my farm which is flat and has no natural water course, will the law allow me and have I any right to make furrows or a ditch from my place on to a neighbor's which is flat also, to get rid of the water, thereby flooding and damaging his land and crop?

2. Legally what is understood, or refine the term "natural water course or runway"?

3. Could it be considered an act of trespass to run water from my place into a neighbor's open ditch.

4. Am I liable for damages whether I overtax the capacity of the ditch or not.

5. I make an open ditch on the said land to the public road. Is it the duty of the local improvement district to conduct it to a natural runway or give me an outlet?

Sask.

J. D. R.

Ans.—1. You cannot drain the water on your land into your neighbor's or damage his land or crop.

2. "A natural water course or runway" is sometimes called a creek bed or a lower narrow portion of land into which the water is naturally drained. This might be a creek or river or ravine.

3. It would be considered an act of trespass and you would be liable for damages if you drained your land into your neighbor's ditch thereby causing an overflow and injury to his land or crops, unless it were a natural water course.

4. It would not be wise to risk draining the water into your neighbor's ditch without permission.

5. Yes, and if you would apply to the Department of Public Works, Regina, there is no doubt assistance will be granted to get the water off your land by means of the public road.

TAXES.

Will you tell me through your valuable paper if in a council composed of three full townships and one half, the half township must pay as much as a full township for the general expenditures of the municipality or in proportion of its ratepayers? It has to pay according to the number of ratepayers, can the half township collect from the other townships the amount it has over paid the years before by paying one quarter of the total expenditures of the municipality.

Sask

E. B.

Ans.—No, the assessment should be levied equally on each quarter section and the expenditure of the money would be arranged by the council as they may agree.

WAGES: THREATENING.

1. I understand that a homesteader is protected from his creditors to a certain amount of stock, implements, etc. Does this apply after he has obtained his patent?

2. What means would I have to take to recover wages against a homesteader?

3. During a dispute "A" draws a knife and threatens to kill "B". There are witnesses to the action. If "A" continues to threaten to assault or kill "B," can "B" obtain any police protection?

Sask.

J. P. M.

Ans.—1. Yes, the exemption applies after a homesteader gets his patent.

2. You can sue a homesteader for wages the same as for an ordinary debt.

3. You may lay a charge against "A" for threatening and have him bound over to keep the peace. You might see a Justice of the Peace and explain the matter.

ENLARGED TENDON.

Have a five-year-old horse that sprained his right fore fetlock joint. Has had four months rest and the sprained part rubbed well with liniment. Lameness seems to be all gone, but tendons are enlarged. What shall I do to reduce them?

Sask.

C. L. B.

Ans.—Blister with the following blister:—Biniodide of mercury, 2 drams; powdered cantharides, 2 drams; vaseline, 2 ounces. Cut off the hair and rub in well. Leave on for 36 hours; then wash off with warm soft water and soap afterwards; keep part soft with vaseline.

THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00
FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

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Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

If you want feeders that will graze you must have with the best, or sale.

HEREFORD

Shetlands and White Leghorns
JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie



NEEPAWA STOCK FARM

FOR SALE—Shorthorns, combining milk and beef, and prize winning Tamworths, pigs of both sexes. Write me,

A. W. Caswell, Neepawa, Man.



SAFETY

IMPREGNATING OUTFIT

Gets in foal all mares bred with it and greatly increases their income from your stallion. Durable, easily used and GUARANTEED to produce results. A necessity for every horse breeder. Can YOU afford to be without one? Price, \$7.50. Write for descriptive circular.

I. O. CRITTENDEN, 44 Fox Bldg., Elyria, Ohio, U.S.A.



Saskatchewan Valley Stock Farm.

Largest Herd of Pure Bred SHORTHORNS in northern Saskatchewan. Winners of Imperial Bank Cup. Best herd any breed 1904, 1905 and 1906. Stock for Sale. Farm adjoins city.

R. S. COOK, Prince Albert, Proprietor.

Sittyton Shorthorns

The Champion Herd at Regina and Calgary, 1906. At present all my bulls are sold but I can supply a number of first-class females of all ages and of most approved breeding. My old stock bull, Sittyton Hero 7th, has left a good mark. Get my prices for females before closing elsewhere.

GEO. KINNON, COTTONWOOD, Sask.
Lumsden or Pense stations.

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The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of successful back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
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The Regina Veterinary Stock Food

A scientific Stock Food prepared by leading Veterinarians. Prevents Contagious Abortion, Swamp Fever, Equine Typhoid, Pink Eye, Strangles Indigestion, Hidebound and all blood and skin diseases of Live Stock.

Endorsed by prominent stock men. Manufactured by THE REGINA VETERINARY STOCK FOOD COMPANY, Box 547, Regina, Sask.

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ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS

ships and one grand champion. A few good young females for sale. Address: J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, DEREBOURNE MAN.

At MAPLE SHADE

JOHN DRYDEN & SON

Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R.

Myrtle, C.P.R.

Sold Out, But Still In The Business

We have no more Yorkshires or Berkshires for sale until the Spring litters come in. Send in your order now and avoid disappointment. We expect a grand lot of young stuff from imported and Prizewinning sires.

Several excellent Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers for sale. Some of these are extra quality.

WALTER JAMES & SONS

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WOOL CALFSKINS & C. FURS

Write for Prices, or

Ship direct to
T. CARTER & Co.
Toronto

CLENDENING BROS.

Harding, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE

The Grain Grower's Cow

YORKSHIRE HOGS

If you are in the hog business it will pay you to get some of our stock. We raise the big litters, and they are the right kind of stuff too. Will have a bunch ready to ship the end of May. Get your orders in before they are all gone. Price \$10 apiece

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Helder Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp)—28878— and General—30399—. Cows all ages in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from. Young Stallions for sale, two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand.

Geo. Rankin & Sons, - Hamiota, Man

SHORTHORNS

Ranchers and farmers need the reds, white and roans, if you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle. Can supply you with tip-top stuff. Am offering two-year-old Bull—a herd header—and 14 yearling Bulls; also Cows and Heifers

JOHN RAMSAY, - Priddis, Alta.

Forest Home Farm



FOR SALE two right good Clydesdale Stallions, rising two years. Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers, one and two years old. Yorkshire Pigs (fall and spring litters), and a grand lot of Barred Rock Cockerels.

All at moderate prices.

ANDREW GRAHAM

Pomeroy P.O.

Carman or Roland Stations, C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.N.R.

Terra Nova Stock Farm

HERD OF

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

All the best families represented.

Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home bred cows. Prices reasonable.

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

GRAIN FIELD COMPETITIONS.

Can you tell me through your paper why so few of our agricultural societies in Manitoba give prizes for standing fields of grain? There were only two in Manitoba and thirty-two in Saskatchewan who took it up last year. Also tell me how to enter a field in the competition.

A. W. S.

North Norfolk Municipality, Man.

Ans.—These competitions were conducted last year by the agricultural societies and the Seed Division of the Department of Agriculture for the Dominion. It is difficult to give a reason why Saskatchewan entered more enthusiastically into the scheme than did Manitoba. Perhaps it was better advertised in the big central province. At any rate the representative of the Seed Division in Saskatchewan was better known than Manitoba's official. As for entering this year we understand the superintendent of agricultural societies in Manitoba and the representative of the Seed Division are arranging to hold the competitions, and when that is decided notice will be given so that entries may be made with the official named. Saskatchewan agricultural societies have already decided to hold the competitions and will give good money prizes. The real reason is that the Saskatchewan Department gave money for prizes for these competitions and that the Manitoba Department did not.

BARBED WIRE CUT.

I have a colt one year old which got cut with barb wire when two months old, on front of fetlock joint on hind leg, to the bone. It took eight months to heal, as it kept bursting open, when he would play or kick. It was continually discharging matter until healed. It is healed now, but there is a large, hard lump all around the joint about eighteen inches in circumference and he is lame. Can the enlargement be reduced? What treatment would you recommend?

Alta.

J. K.

Ans.—The enlargement may be more or less, slowly, reduced by repeatedly blistering the parts with the following ointment:—Biniodide of mercury and powdered cantharides, of each, 3 drams; vaseline, 4 ounces; mix. Rub well into the enlarged part, with the hand, for ten or fifteen minutes. At the end of forty-eight hours, wash off and apply vaseline to the blistered surface. Repeat in two or three weeks.

GOSSIP.

The attention of horse breeders and fanciers is called to the announcement in our advertising columns in this issue and last week's of an important unreserved auction sale in England, on June 17th, the Monday following the International Horse Show in London, when Mr. Douglas H. Grand, as auctioneer, a native Canadian, well known to horsemen in this country as a critical judge, will dispose of a large number of prize-winning Hackneys and harness horses, the property of R. G. Heaton, Esq., of Chatteris, Cambridgeshire. Included in the sale will be many famous and prize-winning Hackney mares with their foals and a number of colts and fillies by such great sires as Garton Duke of Connaught, Mathias, St. Thomas, and others. Also a grand lot of harness mares and geldings sired by noted Hackney stallions. The Ferry Farm Stud of Mr. Heaton has produced many notable horses, including the great Forest King, champion harness horse of America, and many English championship winners. Mr. Grand, who is now a resident of England, and was formerly prominent in horse-dealing circles in London, Ont., Toronto, and New York, and who is a connoisseur in harness-horse stock, and enjoys an excellent reputation for fair dealing, speaks in the highest terms of the character and quality of this offering. Persons interested should look up the advertisement, and send for the catalog, mentioning the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GUARANTEED FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS WILL LAST A CENTURY

"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

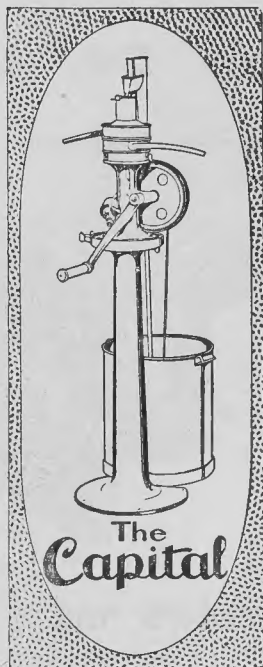
CHEAP AS WOOD—MORE DURABLE THAN SLATE

Send for Free Book on "ROOFING RIGHT" The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa

Address our	321-3 Craig St. W.	11 Colborne St.	423 Sussex St.	69 Dundas St.	76 Lombard St.	615 Pender St.
Nearest Warehouse:	MONTREAL	TORONTO	OTTAWA	LONDON	WINNIPEG	VANCOUVER

Double Your Dairying Profits Without Buying A Cow

SUPPOSE somebody offered to swap a ribbon, prize-winning milker for any cow in your dairy-herd, — without a cent to boot? Wouldn't you jump at the chance?



I will do as well as that for you. I will show you how to get as much real money out of an ordinary herd of dairy cows as you'd get by your present methods out of a herd of prize-milkers. I will prove to you there's twice the money in dairy-farming you've been getting, — and you needn't spend any money to get the difference. I will do this just as soon as you write me and say: "I keep so many cows. I get such-and-such a price for my milk—or cream—or butter" (whichever end of the dairy business you follow).

I am not setting any traps for your dollars or your brains. The more skeptical you are, the harder I'll convince you. The best friends I've got among my customers are the men who didn't believe any cream separator amounted to much.

They found out different after they got a Capital Separator and put it to work getting back the money they'd been feeding the pigs and vealing the calves. They found out that the Capital Separator adds over thirty dollars a year to the actual net earnings of every cow they keep. So will you find that out, if you'll write to me and ask for the plain truth about this whole separator idea.

Thirty dollars a year more profits out of every cow you keep for profit's sake, — whether you keep four cows or forty! That is what I promise you. That is what the Capital Separator will get for you — and it is the only thing that will get it. Yes, indeed, I CAN prove it, right up to the handle. Ask me and see.

And I will not only show you why and where and how the Capital gets that extra profit for you, but — I will show you in plain words how you can make that profit with a fraction of the work you have to do to-day to get half as much. That is where my plan for SELLING butter and cream comes in, — my plan specially devised for your special case and your special locality, and

which you can work yourself without sharing the profits with anybody.

Maybe you don't need the plan; but I know you do need the separator, and I can prove to you why and where and how you need it, and what it will pay you if you get it.

Half the work you have to do now to make any money out of dairy-farming, — that's another thing the Capital Separator means to you. Half the work, every day in the week; and thirty dollars more a year from every cow.

Half the work, — much less than half the work, maybe, but half at least, — simply because the Capital Separator is the machine that runs with the least elbow-grease and makes by far the least work for everybody who has anything to do with the dairy side of your farm. That's due to three things: the Capital bowl, the Capital gears and the Capital really-low-down whole-milk tank.

The Capital bowl gets all the cream possible out of the milk because it is the bowl that weighs least of any and sends the milk through a wing-cylinder that simply can't let any cream stay in the skim milk. The Capital bowl is as easy to clean as a lamp-chimney — doesn't take five minutes to cleanse it perfectly.

The Capital gears run so easily that a ten-year-old boy can handle the milk of eight cows in twenty minutes, and not be out of breath when the run is over. The mechanism is so perfectly balanced, so nearly automatic, that the whole work of perfect cream separating, twice a day, won't use up as much energy as it takes to carry a bucket of water fifty yards.

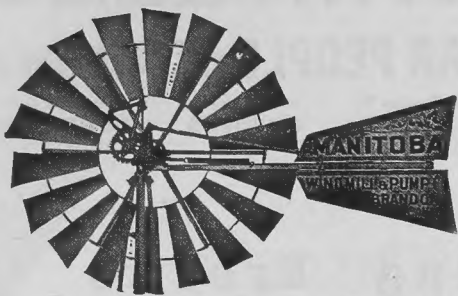
The Capital whole-milk tank is the only really low-down tank there is — because it's just as low-down as a tank can be put, — it stands on the floor! That one thing does away with more waste effort, banishes more bother, abolishes more muss and slop, than you'll ever think possible until you've seen and used the Capital.

But all these things, and many more, are things you ought to know about in detail. I can't tell you about them here, — no room to. But if you will simply write to me and ask for the facts, I will show you why the Capital Separator is the one thing your farm needs right NOW, — and I will show you that you CAN afford to get it right now. Doesn't matter if money's a little tight with you, — I can fix it so the Capital will buy itself before you have to pay a cent for it. Write to me and hear the whole story, — it's worth while.

Robert Ferguson

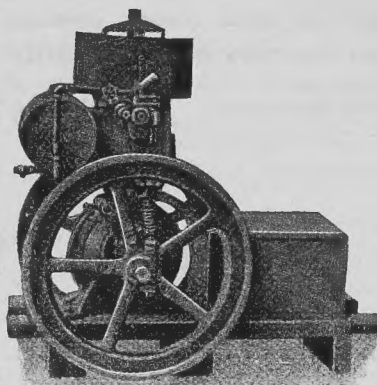
National Manufacturing Co., Limited
52 Mail and Empire Building, TORONTO, ONT.

SAVE WORK DURING THE BUSY SEASON



"THE MANITOBA"

Manitoba Gasoline Engines can be furnished in all sizes. They will run the cream separator, pump water, saw wood, and do any similar work for which a reliable farm power is required. They run without trouble, and give long service. Satisfied customers endorse our claims. Write for catalogue.



GAZOLINE ENGINES 24 & 26 H.P.

Manitoba Windmill and Pump Co. Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS, Box 301, BRANDON, Man.

THE EFFECT OF ELECTRICITY ON DISEASE

No Longer a Matter of Doubt



Every day brings fresh proof of the value of electricity as a remedy for human ills. Cases which only a few years ago were considered incurable are now treated with the utmost success. Patients who have been trying medicines until they made a drug shop of their stomachs suddenly realize that the old system is wrong. They have been dosing their poor stomachs with poisonous materials until the entire organic system has rebelled against it. It is suicidal to continue such a practice. Electricity is the remedy which should be used in all cases. Thousands owe their recovery to it.

Prof. O. S. Fowler, in his work on the treatment of nervous diseases, says: "Sufferers little realize how far they are restorable—yet they seek relief in the wrong directions, for medicine cannot cure this class of disease, but, on the contrary, they almost universally prove injurious. They are no more adapted to reach these cases than a dose of ipecac or jalap is to assuage a mother's grief for the loss of her darling babe, for the disease being largely local, the restoratives must be applied directly to those prostrated parts; and since electricity is undoubtedly the instrumentality of all life, it necessarily follows that this element constitutes Nature's one most potent remedy in these diseases, when rightly applied."

Every scientist who has devoted any time to the study of electricity is enthusiastic in its curative powers. It cures because it supplies the necessary life element. The cure is pleasant, being accomplished at night while the patient sleeps.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Is peculiarly adapted to nearly all general ailments. It is, without doubt, the most successful treatment known to-day.

All forms of weakness are cured by it. Electricity takes the place of weakness, banishing it forever. It cannot resist it. Nervousness, Neurasthenia, Insomnia, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Locomotor Ataxia and Epilepsy yield to it in a surprising manner. It has no equal as a cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout and Backache. Its success in Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Liver and Kidney troubles is brilliant. Many other complaints are being cured by it, and women find it just as satisfactory and effective as men.

"This is to certify that your Belt completely cured me of weak back."—W. G. Arnell, Poplar, Ont.

"Your Belt has cured me of Rheumatism and Piles, and I would not take \$100 for the benefits I have received."—J. H. Mikel, Mapleview, Ont.

"I take pleasure in telling you that your Belt has been a stimulant to me. I would not be without it."—E. N. Beaulieu, St. Therese de Blainville.

Any man who is suffering from any weakness, let him come to me and I will cure him, and if he will give me evidence of his honesty and good faith by offering me reasonable security he may use the Belt at my risk and

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COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., Agents Western Canada

SOME ADVICE ON ALFALFA GROWING.

A Dakota farmer writes entertainingly on alfalfa, and the advice he gives is pertinent and valuable.

"Use plump, heavy seed, either Montana grown or Turkestan, or, better still, Dakota grown, if it can be had. Prepare your ground exactly as you would for flax, and seed it exactly as you would flax, except to seed it broadcast with a hand grass seeder instead of using a drill. Use 20 or 25 pounds of seed.

"Now it may be that some readers do not know how to prepare ground for flax. The most important points to keep in mind are to cultivate it in such a way as to thoroughly clean the surface, making as fine a seed bed as possible, compact and firm, and still keeping the surface level and even. If a disc is used, it should be lapped just half its width, and on account of requiring a firm, compact, seed bed, plowed land is preferable. I would prefer to put it on to land that had been plowed very deep two or three years previous.

"It should be seeded any time between the 10th and 20th of May, and should be seeded alone, a nurse crop of any kind being equally as injurious as weeds.

"If the work has been properly done, and the required amount of seed used, weeds will not bother it much, and in about seventy days from seeding time you will have a crop of hay, which, if the season has been favorable, will pay all expenses of seed and labor. The next growth, the first year, should be left as a mulch, and to catch snow. After the first year, two crops can safely be cut, or it will carry ten spring pigs to the acre all summer, and cut one crop of hay. My ten-acre field of Turkestan in its second year, carried nine fall pigs and their dam, and cut forty-two loads of hay, being cut twice. The hay is unsurpassed for feeding any kind of farm stock except driving horses.

"Nothing that I have tried will compare with it for hog pasture. I turned my fall pigs into my field on the 24th of last April and fed them nothing else until September, when I fed them but one quart of grain each, once a day, until I took them out, and at one year old they weighed 300 pounds apiece.

"If cut for hay it should be allowed to get in full bloom, for, if cut too early and fed to horses, it will affect them as millet does. Its feeding value is also considerably less if cut too green, and if cut before any blossoms appear at all is actually dangerous.

"The land in the Red River valley is naturally inoculated for all legumes, but some land has to be inoculated.

"It is best not to save the first cutting for seed, as it makes the later ones too late, in the north, and later than necessary farther south. Again, the first cutting is apt to be weedier than the second, and the weather is generally less favorable for saving it. It is also claimed that the seed from second cutting is apt to be better pollenized, and therefore more fertile.

"Alfalfa should be cut for seed when most of the seeds are hard, but not so ripe that shelling takes place. Most of the pods should be dark brown in color, and the seeds fully developed. If the weather is fine and drying, the most experienced seedsmen like to rake into windrows after two or three hours exposure, and put into cocks as many hours after, more or less, according to degree of ripeness. A day or two in the cock, according to weather, is usually enough, but it must be thoroughly dry before stacking or the seed may heat and be injured.

"To get all the seed, it should be allowed to 'sweat' like ordinary grain, before threshing. Some prefer to cut with binder and shock. Alfalfa does not shed water well, and it will pay to cover seed stacks with slough or other wild hay. Clover hullers are the best for getting out the seed, but ordinary separators with seed attachments will do it. The seed will have to be re-cleaned after threshing as the straw if dry breaks up badly. This second cleaning is not so necessary if one intends to sow the seed at home. In fact, like brome and blue grass seed, we sometimes think it is better not to have it too clean.

REMARKABLE BREEDING RECORDS.

A seven-year-old cow in Morayshire, Scotland is reported to have given birth to her eleventh calf last month.

A Blackface ewe at Glencoe, Scotland, is reported to have made a singular lambing record this spring. The shepherd one morning watched her while she gave birth to two fine lambs. She was removed the following day along with her lambs to another field, and the shepherd was surprised, six days later, to find the same ewe requiring assistance to lamb, when she produced another strong lamb. She would have nothing to do with the third one, for which a foster mother was found, and it is doing well.

Mr. T. W. Britten, a Derbyshire farmer, near Buxton, reports that he has seventy-five living lambs from thirty-six Shropshire ewes, no fewer than nine of the ewes having produced triplets.

A NEW HORSE FOR MANITOBA.

From the Gossip columns of the London, Ont., *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* we take the following:

"Dr. T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, Ont., has lately sold to Mr. Andrew Graham, of Carman, Manitoba, for the longest price of the year, the wonderfully-good Clydesdale stallion, Vigorous (imp.), by Up-to-Time, one of the greatest sons of Baron's Pride, and out of a daughter of Belvidere, by Knight of Lothian, by Darnley, thus making him one of the richest and most fashionably-bred Clydesdale stallions alive. Vigorous we have considered one of the best all-round draft horses that has been imported, combining to a high degree great size, an exceptionally smooth, well-balanced conformation, and a grand set of legs and feet, with true and faultless action. It is a distinct loss to Ontario that such a superb draft stallion should have been allowed to leave the Province."

SMUT BALL.

It has been calculated that in a single smut ball—no larger than a grain of wheat—there are about 4,000,000 spores each of which is capable of causing one wheat plant to be smutted. In a bushel of wheat there are 600,000 to 1,000,000 grains. There are, therefore, in a single smut ball enough spores, if regularly and evenly distributed, to provide each grain in a bushel of wheat with four to six spores. The great necessity for removing or breaking the smut balls, so that whatever fungicide may be used can act upon their contents, is obvious.

WHY THE TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES SHOULD AID THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY.

The feed-in-transit arrangement permitted live stock men to carry on their business at profit, and the remarks of Henry Wallace on the subject are as applicable to the Canadian West as to Iowa.

"We contend that the railroads can well afford to make very favorable rates for the transportation of live stock within the state. They can especially afford to make rates which will encourage the feeding of live stock brought in from other states. The railroad may figure that a car-load of steers will eat from one to four car-loads of grain and that when they encourage the feeding of the grain to the steers they reduce their freight revenue very materially. On the face of it this is true, but it must be remembered that if grain is raised and shipped out of the state continually it will be but a few years before our land will decrease in fertility, our yield of grain will be very much lessened, and we will be compelled to buy commercial fertilizers, as many of the eastern states are at the present time, a system of landlordism and rack-rents will inevitably be developed, the improvements on the farms will be decreased in value, and the men who really plow the land will be obliged to rob it of its fertility in every way

possible and sell everything that will sell at any reasonable price, in order to raise the money necessary to pay the high rents. On the other hand, if the live stock industry is fostered by favorable rates our land will increase in value. Our people will build better homes, better barns, and other improvements, and will be able to buy more of the luxuries of life; and while the out-going freight in the way of grain will be reduced the in-coming freight in the way of food stuffs, wearing apparel, and luxuries, all of which pay a high freight rate, will be very much increased. We contend it is to the advantage not only of the people of Iowa but to the railroad people as well, to make Iowa a high class factory for agricultural products by feeding the raw material in the form of grains, hay, and fodder on the farm, and sending to market the finished product in the form of fat steers, butter and cheese, pork and mutton."

THE CROP DESTROYER.

"Softly caressing his bulbous abdomen, lined with fat capon and irrigated with Mumm's extra wet, he fareth forth to Kansas on his trusty Pullman and at eventide desolation and threatened famine stalk where morning saw the smiling plain basking all unsuspecting in the sunshine of prosperity, promise and peace; the countryside from Alma to Wamego has been laid waste by such bug or besom as the killer deemed most suitable to his season, and the morning and evening journals tell of the wrack it hath wrought.

"On the morning of the second day his pals, disguised as bulls with fierce horns, rush into the pits where are bears and by loud bellowing and fierce demeanor become possessed of the large portions of juicy meat upon which the bears fain would feed, even to fatness the winter through.

"In good time the killer putteth out to sea: not in a cattle steamer, but in a sumptuous yacht, whereon he continuously maketh merry, with music and maidens, and chortles at the newspaper chumps who wasted their substance in spreading his poison exactly as he would have it spread—at their own expense. in turgid type, on the front page, top of column.

"About the selfsame day the farmer, knowing the heat and burden of the season so near at hand, calleth about him his men servants and his maid servants and telleth them to prepare for a bigger job of harvesting than they have ever tackled before, while he goeth in his automobile at dawn seeking to lease the highway for a stack yard and the court house as an additional granary and his latter end shall be worse than the first, when he gnasheth at the railroads that their sidings are too short for the cars he needs, and the world's grain prices get baggy at the knees because Kansas has again, as is her habit, raised the biggest crop ever.

"And it was ever thus."

THE SCHOOLBOY OF TO-DAY.

"Tommy, have you been vaccinated?"
 "Yes, ma'am."
 "Have you had your vermiform appendix removed?"
 "Yes, ma'am."
 "Have you a certificate of inoculation for the croup, chicken-pox and measles?"
 "Yes, ma'am."
 "Is your lunch put in Dr. Koch's patent antiseptic dinner-box?"
 "Yes, ma'am."
 "Have you your own sanitary slate-sponge and disinfected drinking-cup?"
 "Yes, ma'am."
 "Do you wear a camphor bag round your throat, a collapsible life-belt, and insulated rubber heels for crossing the electric tram line?"
 "All of these."
 "And a life insurance policy against all the encroachments of old age?"
 "Yes, ma'am."
 "Then hang your cap on the insulated peg, and proceed to learn on sanitary lines."

KINGSTON

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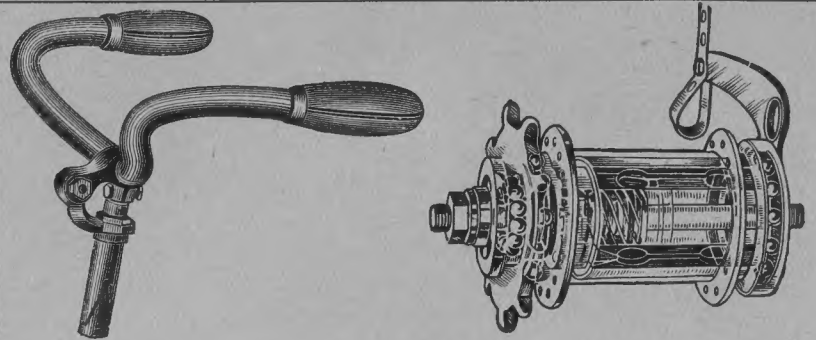
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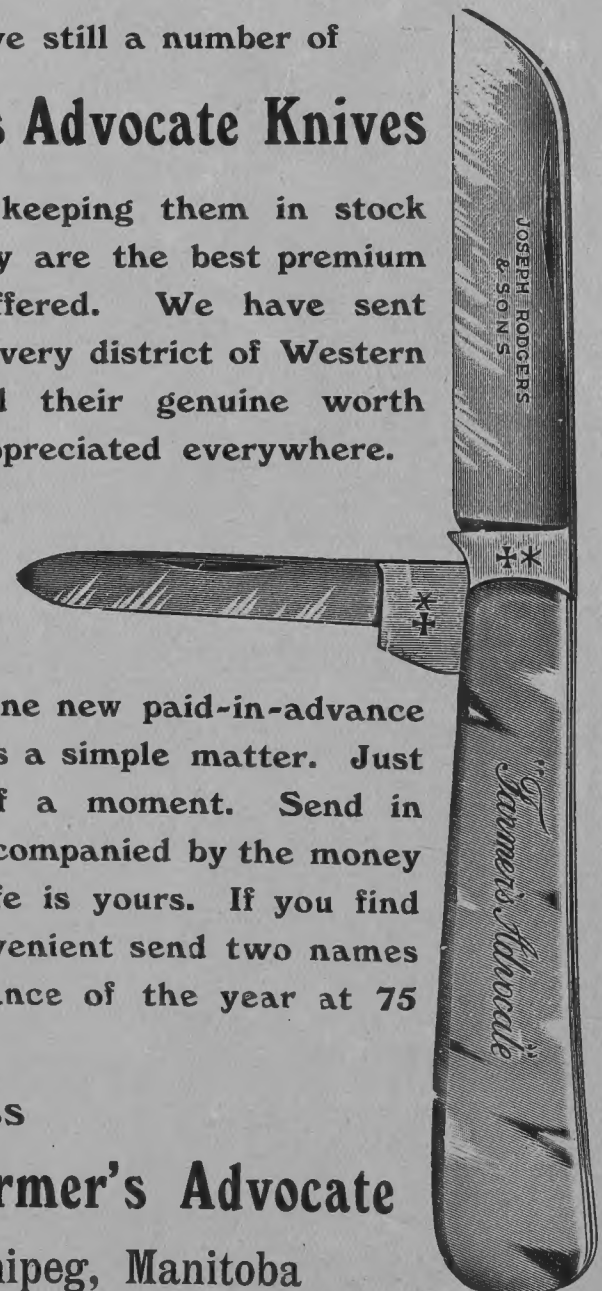
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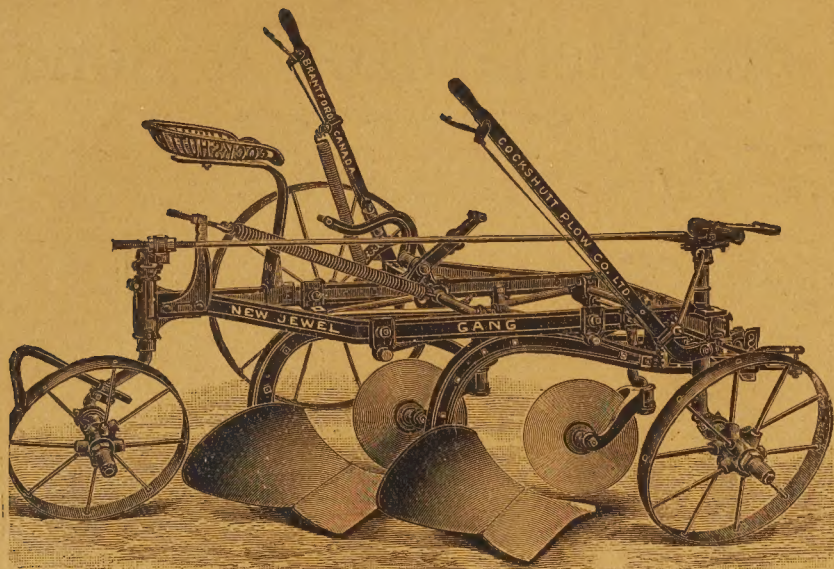
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Dust-proof Wheel-boxes		Adequate Clearance
Perfect Moldboards		Positively Unequalled in
Cleans in any Soil		Strength and Durability

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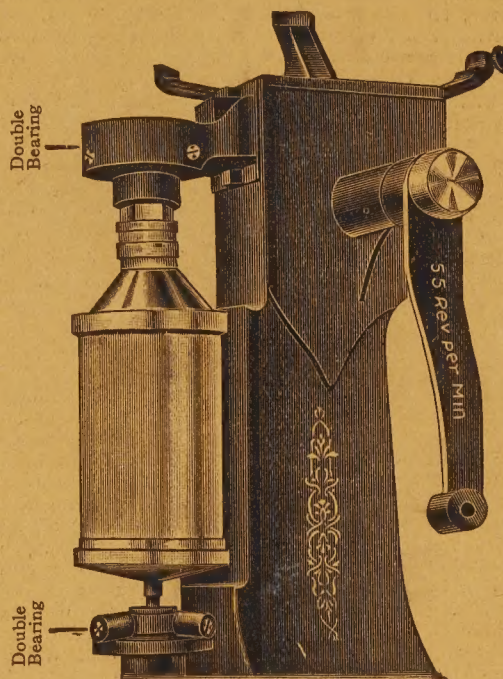
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